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ABDICATION AS ONLY PATH OPEN TO GREEK RULER

Other Means of Escape Regarded as Being Cut Off in View of Policy Pursued—Allies May Take Drastic Measures

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Christian Science Monitor Balkan correspondent recently in Athens says it has for some time been obvious that events in Greece were tending towards a further change of government.

On the one hand the failure of Germany to make good her promises of decisive operations against General Sarraff's Salonika army, combined with the rising discontent of the Hellenic population with the King's policy and the blow to autocratic rule struck by the Russian revolution have doubtless caused King Constantine much uneasiness.

On the other hand, the tricks and subterfuges to which the Court Camarilla have descended in an attempt to outflank the demands of the last ultimatum presented by the Allies have caused the decisions taken at the Rome conference to be reconsidered. There is reason to believe the opposition of one of the Allies to the employment of drastic measures at Athens is now giving way, and that opinions long held in Paris, and to a lesser degree in London, will be put into practice.

King Constantine doubtless realizes all this and may now be expected to play for his own hand. The formation of a Zaimis Ministry is a habitual Greek method of gaining time and getting out of trouble. The dodge is an old one, however, and it is unlikely that the Allies will be deceived. M. Zaimis himself is an honest but a colorless statesman and the only remarkable thing is that after the sequel to his previous efforts he should again allow himself to be exploited. It may be taken for granted that the internal situation will continue largely to govern the external policy of the King and the Government, and it is not unlikely that further efforts will be made to join forces with the Allies on condition that M. Venizelos is thrown overboard. Such action, however, would not be tolerated either in allied countries or in Greece itself, and after he has tried to escape by rushing into one cul-de-sac after another King Constantine will probably finally discover that the only open pathway leads to abdication.

There appears to be no other real solution of the question, since the King at present stands for a system and a policy which must be abolished in Greece, either by the Allies or by the Greeks themselves.

Greek Cabinet Complete

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—A new note has been presented to the Government by the Entente. It is in connection with the demand put forward in the Allies' ultimatum of Dec. 31, regarding the reestablishment of allied control of the police force, customs, railways, posts and telegraphs. M. Zaimis, the new Prime Minister, has completed his Cabinet.

The new Cabinet is as follows:
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Alexander Zaimis.
Minister of Interior—Phocion Negris.
Minister of War—Colonel Haralambis.

Minister of Navy—Captain Pterycios.
Minister of Shipping—M. Deterdjis.
Minister of Finance—D. C. Rhalis.
Minister of Justice—Constantine Li-bourkitis.
Minister of Communications—M. Ar-giropoulis.
Minister of National Economy—M. Gallyghas.
Minister of Food—M. Drespoulos.
Minister of Education—M. Dgenitis.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The road from Rheims to Laon, crossing the river Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, swings west along the northern bank to Pontavert, and then divides into two arms, each of which forms two sides of a rough square, before they unite again at Troyon. The one runs along the river bank to Oeuilly, when it turns a right angle, and proceeds due north to Troyon, where it cuts the Chemin des Dames in about its center. The other, running due north from Pontavert, reaches the Chemin des Dames at Craonne, where it turns due west and follows the Chemin des Dames into Troyon. From Troyon the united roads run north for Laon. The village of Craonne, at the eastern extremity of the Chemin des Dames, was the chief point of yesterday's attack by the French, with the result that it was carried, together with several of its points of support, and with a loss to the Germans of 150 prisoners. Further northwest of Rheims the German first line trenches were also carried with a loss of 600 prisoners on a front of four kilometers.

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NEW PROPAGANDA IS EXPOSED BY ADMINISTRATION

"Loyalist League" of New England Is Known to Be Directed in Interest of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new propaganda has appeared in New England. The Christian Science Monitor is authorized officially to announce. It is directed in behalf of the Hohenzollerns and has manifested itself in many telegrams received by the State Department on Friday from cities in New England from members of a so-called "loyalist league."

The telegrams are identical in their wording. They protest, "on behalf of 5000 loyal Greeks," against the recognition by the United States of the Venizelos Government, and appeal for the full recognition of King Constantine, who is a Hohenzollern.

It is understood here that the vast majority of intelligent Greeks in New England are Venizelists. Furthermore, information from Boston is that the "Loyalist League" is not known there.

PRESIDENT AT CAPITOL HEARS BALFOUR SPEECH

Leader of British Mission Addresses House of Congress Members—Mr. Wilson Falls in Line to Shake Briton's Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With President Wilson as one of the applauding auditors in the galleries, Mr. Balfour today sounded the note of the onward march of democracy in an address before the House of Congress. Later, when the members formed in line to shake hands with the members of Mr. Balfour's mission, the President was one of the number.

Mr. Balfour had spoken of democracy and of the oneness of purpose of the two greatest peoples of the world in extending free government. The act of the President in falling into line with the representatives to pay honor to the visitors, was taken as typifying the unity of the people, from the President down, in the indorsement of all that Mr. Balfour said.

With Mr. Balfour were General Bridges, Admiral De Chair, Lord Cunliffe, and all the other principal members of the mission. In front of the Speaker's desk, as a special mark of distinction, sat the members of the Supreme Court.

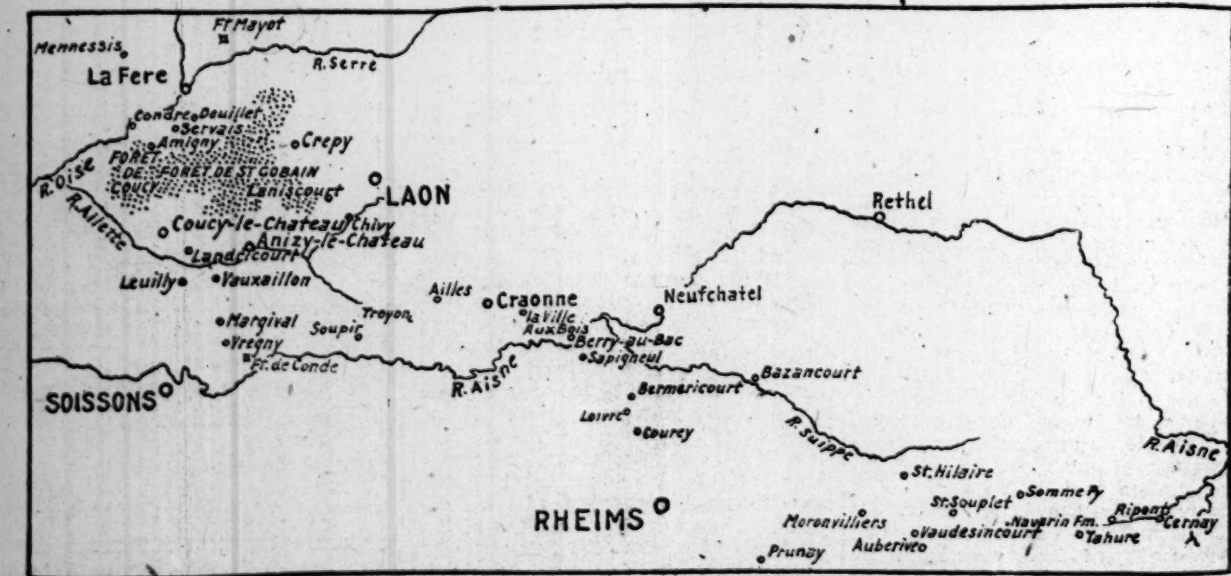
Mr. Balfour began his address by a reference to the similarity between the House of Commons and the body he was addressing. He laid stress upon the fact that the world is at the moment at the most critical point in its history, for it is a struggle of democracy against military despotism. The applause of the House was led by the President when Mr. Balfour said, "This is one of the greatest moments in the world's history."

The speaker declared his conviction that victory over the menace under which the world is suffering will come as the one the world is now

(Continued on page ten, column three)

MORGAN FIRM TO TAKE UP RED CROSS WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. ceases to serve as purchasing agent of the Allies it will devote its great organization to Red Cross work. Henry P. Davison of the Morgan firm is in Washington in consultation with officials, and it is understood that he will take charge of the new and enlarged activities in which the Red Cross will engage on account of the war.



Renewing their offensive in the Champagne region the French forces have pushed forward northwest of Rheims and captured the village of Craonne, together with several of its points of support. This success completes their hold on the heights in this sector and provides valuable observation facilities.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Newton D. Baker

United States Secretary of War, whose department is directing arrangements for drafting and training new army of 500,000 men.

SELECTIVE PLAN FOR RECRUITING IS ANNOUNCED

Civil Officers of States and Cities Charged With Carrying Out Details of Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From Secretary of War Baker comes the assurance that the proclamation of the President calling for registrations under the terms of the Selective Draft Act will, in reality, be an appeal to the patriotism of the people of the United States. To their voluntary action in complying with the terms of the act will depend, in great measure, the success of the plan to be adopted for recruiting the different divisions of the Army to the desired strength. In a statement given out by the War Department, Secretary Baker emphasizes the fact that the execution of the law is not to be undertaken as the execution of compulsory measures is undertaken, but because under the law the liability to serve is universal, the people of the United States are looked to to put it into operation. The statement is as follows:

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerations, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the plan of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people. The approval of the new National Army Bill and the President's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the President will announce. The probability is, that from 10 to 15 days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

The Governor of each State will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician.

(Continued on page nine, column three)

ASSURANCES TO AMERICAN FIRMS REGARDING WAR

Lord Rhondda Declares United States Trade Has Nothing to Fear From Conflict—British Profits Above Normal

LONDON, England (Saturday)—American business has nothing to fear from the war. The profits in Great Britain have been above normal since the war began. Lord Rhondda, president of the Local Government Board, and a member of the Cabinet, in making this statement today, declared the American business man—from the small tradesman up to the largest capitalist—can look optimistically to the future.

Lord Rhondda before his elevation to the peerage was known as David Alfred Thomas. He is a Welshman, a native of Aberdare. After receiving his early education privately he went to Cambridge where he had a distinguished university career. While still a young man he began his parliamentary life, when he was returned as Liberal member for Merthyr Tydvil, a constituency he represented for 22 years. In 1910 he was elected for Cardiff, but the next election he left the House of Commons. He entered the Cabinet as president of the Local Government Board when Lloyd George formed his new ministry toward the end of 1916.

Lord Rhondda has extensive business interests. He is senior partner in the firm of Thomas & Davy, coal sale agents, and is managing director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies in South Wales.

CHINESE CABINET IN FAVOR OF WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKIN, China (Saturday)—The Chinese Cabinet has declared itself in favor of declaring war on Germany.

FRENCH MISSION EXPECTED HERE NEXT SATURDAY

Amended Program Is Telegraphed to Washington for Approval of Officials of the State Department

The French mission, including Marshal Joffre and former Premier Viviani, are expected to arrive in Boston next Saturday and remain over Sunday, although the exact date and their time of arrival has not been definitely settled, said Governor McCall this afternoon.

Plans for the reception of the French mission were telegraphed to Washington again today for approval by the State Department of some of the changes in the program, said the Governor.

Governor McCall said that he intends to ask the school children of Massachusetts to contribute from 1 to 5 cents each for French war orphans. The sum will be given to Marshal Joffre to take back to France for distribution, as now planned.

As now contemplated, the program for the entertainment of the distinguished guests the first day will be about as follows:

Reception of the party at the railroad station.

Escort of the members of the mission to the homes of some of Boston's prominent citizens where they will stay while in this city.

Call at the State House where the notables will be greeted by a joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature. Governor McCall will introduce the visitors to the legislators, and a response will be made by one of the mission.

It is likely that a short reception will then be held in the Hall of Flags.

Luncheon at Faneuil Hall.

Parade through some of the chief thoroughfares of Boston. It has been proposed that Governor McCall, mounted, lead the parade, and that the guests and the Governor review the parade from a reviewing stand at the State House when the head of the column reaches that point. The Lancers are likely to be called upon as the official escort to the visitors, and parts or all the State troops not now in the Federal service may be called out for the parade, which is to include regiments from the Navy Yard and nearby forts.

Visit to Harvard University.

State dinner in the evening. The State dinner will probably be held at the Copley-Plaza and be attended by Massachusetts representatives in Congress, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, former governors and lieutenant-governors, delegations from the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature and a few other guests. The State dinner is to be given by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The main feature and probably the only formal part of the second day's program will be an afternoon function at Braves Field, where it is anticipated at least 60,000 of Boston's citizens will have an opportunity to see the visitors.

Details with respect to the luncheon and the second day's program are largely in the hands of Mayor Curley of Boston.

CABINET OFFICES REJECTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Budapest telegram quotes Government quarters as stating that the delegates of the Constitutional Party, Counts Baterny and Bathlen, have informed the Premier that after consulting their party leader and the leaders of other opposition parties, they are unable for positive reasons to accept the Cabinet appointments he offered.

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PARTIAL RESULT OF AUSTRALIAN ELECTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Melbourne correspondent
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Saturday)—Election returns indicate a Government victory in the House of Representatives, but the Senate result is uncertain.

COAL PRICES UNWARRANTED, SAYS FINDING

Federal Trade Board Advises Public Not to "Indulge in Scramble for Coal"—No Justification for Increased Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That there is no scarcity of anthracite coal in the United States, neither any just reason for advanced prices, nor grounds for public alarm or a "panicky" market are the main facts emphasized by the Federal Trade Commission which today sent to the Senate a preliminary report of its investigation into the anthracite coal industry, made in response to a resolution adopted by the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Pointing to positive evidence that the United States will produce this year more anthracite than ever before, the commission strongly urges retail purchasers to insist upon their usual summer discounts of 40 cents a ton for May, 30 cents for June, 20 cents for July and 10 cents for August. And correlative to this the commission cautions the public to buy only in normal quantities.

Any attempt to lay in an abnormal supply of anthracite tends to boost prices, which the commission declares to be unwarranted in face of a larger supply than ever before available.

The commission is to submit a further report to the Senate, with recommendations for legislation, but tentatively it proposes that the anthracite situation can be remedied by eliminating speculation and providing means for keeping the coal moving from the mines to the consumer.

In this connection the commission assails the railroads of the country for permitting their freight cars to be used for storage warehouses, in the interest of the speculator and his high prices to the already overtaxed public. This practice the commission holds to be indefensible, and the report contains the promise that any unscrupulous dealers who attempt to deceive the public will be exposed.

The board held that there is no justification to pass on to the consumer any greater increases than the pay raises granted to miners.

"If the public is again so deceived as to indulge in a scramble for coal such as occurred last winter," a favorable output situation now existing may be nullified, the report warned. "If purchases are made as usual," the findings continued, "there will be no disturbance and small chance for speculators to fleece the public."

The wage increase agreed upon April 26, the commission states, will involve an increased cost of production of from 24 to 30 cents per ton. "But there is no justification for a large increase to be passed on to the consumer," the commission warns. The coming year, the commission has been assured by operators and miners' representatives, will be one of unusually large production.

If the commission calls speculators in anthracite coal, men who perform no useful service in distribution but who insert themselves as a disturbing factor upon the industry and whose unearned profits are much greater than those enjoyed by either miner, operator or honest dealer. These profits, in many instances, were more than 100 per cent, and were paid by the consumers.

NEW RUSSIA SEES MENACE IN PRUSSIANISM

Separate Peace Is Generally Seen to Be Reactionary—M. Milukoff's Eloquence Wins Support for the Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The recognition that Russia's new liberties are as much threatened by Prussianism as by the old Romanoff regime has gradually removed from all except the extremists any idea that peace with Germany is feasible. Those who brought about the revolution still recoil from any appearance of waging a war of annexation and this was shown very clearly by the demonstrations, provoked by M. Milukoff's note to the allied governments.

Both soldiers and workmen took part in these demonstrations, one of Finland's infantry regiments being among the units which gathered outside the Marie Palace with banners demanding the resignation of M. Milukoff and M. Gutchkoff. The Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Delegates, however, exercised its control over the troops and got them back to their barracks.

The council itself had the note under consideration at an extraordinary meeting, and eventually decided to request the Provisional Government to sit with it in joint session to discuss the matter and particularly that the Government might explain the motives behind the note.

A joint meeting was held in the Marie Palace late on Thursday night and at an interval M. Milukoff addressed the huge crowd which still thronged the square outside Marie Palace. He referred to demonstrations which had occurred during the day when banners had been flown with the demand "Down With the Provisional Government." "Down With Milukoff" and other mottoes.

He had trembled for Russia when he heard of this, he said, for why should not the Entente ambassadors telegraph to their governments that Russia had betrayed her allies and had struck herself from the roll of the Allies?

The Provisional Government and himself personally as Foreign Minister would not abandon the position in which Russia could not be accused of treachery. Russia would never consent to a separate peace. The people's trust was the wind without which the sailing vessel of the Provisional Government could not move and he demanded that they might be able to uphold the dignity of their great and free country.

M. Milukoff's vigorous and courageous speech was greeted with hearty applause.

EFFICIENCY APPEAL TO THE RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fairfax Harrison, executive committee chairman of the American Railway Association's special national defense committee, appeals to all railroads in the United States to make strenuous efforts to increase their efficiency and capacity for public service in the interests of successful defense of the nation. By more heavily loading freight cars, expediting movements and speeding up repairs, he declared the car supply can be increased 30 per cent, while he estimates that by increasing locomotive mileage and reducing the number under repair, available locomotive power can be increased 25 per cent.

Chairman Fairfax says: "The greatest possible interest must be aroused in the proposition of increasing the ability of the American railroads to produce a larger quantity of transportation with the existing facilities. To bring about this all-important result has been put up to every man in the railroad service as his supreme patriotic duty."

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official Admiralty statement issued last night says:

The Admiralty announces that a destroyer of an older type struck a mine on May 2 in the English Channel and sank. One officer and 61 men are missing and are presumed to have been lost.

TALAT PASHA VISITS VIENNA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—According to the Neue Freie Presse, Talat Pasha had several private conversations with Count Czernin in Vienna. The two statesmen found themselves in complete agreement on all points.

PARCEL POST SUSPENSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Parcel post service from the United States to Denmark and Sweden was suspended by Postmaster-General Burleson Friday, owing to lack of requisite ocean transportation facilities.

GREATER POWER FOR PARLIAMENT URGED IN BRITAIN

Questions Regarding Diminishing Control of House of Commons Discussed — French Commission System Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WESTMINSTER, England.—A subject which always interests the House of Commons is the question of how far its control over the executive is maintained or diminished by the changes which take place from time to time. There has lately been a feeling among many members that the new methods of government adopted by Mr. Lloyd George have had a serious effect in diminishing the control and the power of the House of Commons.

In a recent debate the point was raised by Sir Charles Henry who maintained that a greater degree of parliamentary control could be assured and relied upon by the system of French commissions. He mentioned that France had 20 commissions, one or other of which considered every legislative proposal as soon as introduced by the Government or by a private member. After examination the commissioners reported their view of the bill to the Chamber, but that did not take away the power of the Chamber to deal with it nor did it involve Government responsibility. A government could accept or refuse the findings of the commission, and the final decision rested with the Chamber as a whole. The commissions had the power of summoning before them ministers and officials and had access to all the necessary detail. The United States Parliament had the same system to a lesser degree. Sir Charles recognized the obvious objection that the system would make great demands upon ministers' time, but he thought that would be counteracted to a great extent by them not being called upon to attend so closely in Parliament.

Herbert Samuel found himself in general agreement with Sir Charles Henry, but proceeded to analyze to its disadvantage the remedy proposed. The system of commissions meant that the French Parliament in effect, exercised to a great extent not only the legislative, but executive functions. The great danger always before the democracy, Mr. Samuel contended, is that it will not trust its executive sufficiently. The weakness of the executive has, in many cases, been the cause of the downfall and of the inefficiency of democratic systems. He noted the view of political students that the framers of the American constitution were endeavoring to avoid this danger had made a mistake by separating so completely the executive from the legislature. If, on the other hand, they limited too much the power of their individual minister and if they required him to present all his proposals to committees of parliament they might find that what was intended to be a stimulus to executive action might become a clog. Those of us, Mr. Samuel said, who have had the honor of holding office for a series of years know how strong are the forces that tend to inaction and how great is the inertia in the Government machine. Mr. Samuel felt that if every executive act was to be submitted to a committee, the whole machine of government would be slowed down and the pace of administrative reform would be even slower than hitherto. There would be more talk and less action.

The burden borne by ministers was already so great that it left hardly any time to think or to plan and if, therefore, they threw on ministers the additional work of carrying each of their administrative acts, as well as their legislative acts, through committees of the House of Commons, the burden would become too great to be borne. He pointed out the short life of ministries in France, 61 in 47 years, and argued that owing to the extreme instability of governments the effective power in France was transferred not really to the legislature, but to the bureaucracy. Ministers changed so frequently that no individual could get a grasp of the work of his department with the result that the permanent officials had far greater authority in France than in Great Britain, partly because of the existence of parliamentary commissions which tended to make the tenure of office of each ministry insecure. French administration as a whole was relatively slow, cumbersome and inelastic, largely owing to the fact that the minister had not full knowledge of his department, that matters were left too much to the civil service, that in turn being due to the fact that the minister continually had to present himself before the commissions, which might consist of his own opponents and be presided over frequently by some member who himself had ministerial ambitions and whose bias was to criticize and frequently to thwart and upset the administrative proposals of the member of parliament who chanced for the moment to hold ministerial office. Mr. Samuel's own view was that the real cause of the comparative ineffectiveness of the private member of the House of Commons viewed in relation to what it was, in former times, was that every question nowadays was regarded as a question of confidence in the Government, that even in minor matters members had to ask themselves not, "Is this proposal good or bad?" but "do I wish to see the Government resign or do I wish to see it continue?"

The result was that the old control of the House of Commons over the details of ministerial action was no longer effectively exercised. Mr. Samuel

therefore wished to see the position restored when the Government would accept an adverse decision by the House and act on it without considering it necessary to resign or precipitate a general election, an exception, of course, being made in regard to vitally important matters of policy on which the Government felt compelled to announce that it would stand or fall. The former Home Secretary considered that with party suspended, the present Government might seize the opportunity to revert to this practice and to adopt in the House of Commons as a whole the procedure adopted in standing committees. Mr. Samuel held especially that it should be regarded as a definite rule that no treaty involving important consequences, including peace and war, should be made by the executive of the day behind the back of the House of Commons, and strongly urged the necessity of the House being in a position to give more effective help to the Treasury in controlling expenditures.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor supported the French system of commissions and drew a graphic picture of how the Franco-British Parliamentary Committee, of which he was a member, went over to France and were embarrassed to find that whereas they knew nothing whatever of such a thing as their own output of munitions, the French Commission of Munitions knew every day the exact French output of shells, guns, rifles, for the day before, or the next day before. He mentioned an effective point when he reminded the House that in the early months of the war, amid all the talk of hidden hands, alien enemies and so forth, no one said a single word about munitions. Had there been a strong munitions committee they would have found out the munitions difficulty in a few weeks time, and many months and thousands of lives would have been saved. "T. P." also drew an amusing picture of the manner in which Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George had been converted to opposition to the French system of commissions. They had an appointment to meet Mr. Briand at four o'clock. Four o'clock came and no Mr. Briand. Half-past four and no Mr. Briand. Five o'clock and still no Mr. Briand. At last a rather dragged figure turned up about 6 o'clock and said—according to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, with tears in his voice—that he had been before a commission all day. Ever since then the Prime Minister and Leader of the House had been against commissions.

Mr. Churchill, in a striking speech, maintained that the objections to the French system of commissions rested on very serious facts. The strain on ministers was one of the most formidable factors they had to contemplate. He viewed with deepest apprehension, as one who had had experience of Government during the present war, any serious expenditure of the vital power, mental energy and precious time of those whose every hour was of the utmost consequence to the solution of the difficulties in which they stood at the present time. Between the French Chamber's scrupulous, detailed, meticulous control not only of legislation, but of administration and executive action, and the almost total abdication and neglect which had grown up in the House of Commons in regard to war matters, there was a wide interval in which there was room for many forms of wise, and useful, and practical and immediate solutions. Mr. Churchill expressed himself quite certain that the loss of control by the House of Commons had meant the perpetration of many serious military and administrative failures. He then entered a very strong plea for secret sessions which he did not advocate for the purpose of telling or being told vital secrets. Hardly any question, however, could be discussed freely and completely if every word was to be made public and to be read 48 hours afterwards by the enemy, by their allies and by their own soldiers in the trenches. It was not the fact alone which mattered, but the point of view which a member held. The mode in which he approached the question and the emphasis which he laid on this or that set of facts.

Mr. Churchill went on to contend that the abdication of Parliament had given a disproportionate power to the press. Already newspaper editors were given information which was withheld from members of the House of Commons. The speaker reinforced his arguments by the contention that they were very important to the position of the House of Commons not only in the interests of the better conduct of the war, but in regard to the position of the House after the war. He reminded the House that the grand difference between the British and Prussian constitutions consisted in the House of Commons. There were plenty of people in this country, Mr. Churchill remarked significantly, quite worthy people, whose views would unconsciously lead them step by step to just that kind of autocratic, militaristic, imperialistic government, the extravagances of which had wrought the sorrows of Russia and the crimes of Germany. Mr. Churchill therefore put forward three points: (1) The constant attention of members to war problems; (2) the occasional freedom of discussion of important questions of policy without reporters, and (3) the close and loyal relationship between the House and the Government.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill ranged into the field of controversial topics to give one or two instances of things which had suffered from the loss of the people through the loss of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law followed Mr. Churchill and Mr. O'Connor in a speech of congratulatory nature to Mr. Churchill for his speech. He said that the proposal was good, but "do I wish to see the Government resign or do I wish to see it continue?"

that such a machine would produce one of the biggest revolutions ever known. On the matter of the French system, Mr. Bonar Law was quite ready to admit that his experience in waiting hours for the French Prime Minister had weighed strongly with him in determining his judgment. If a minister had to spend a large part of his time in defending himself from criticism his power of doing his work diminished and the work would suffer. Mr. Bonar Law noted, like Mr. Samuel, the tendency of democracy to limit the power of the executive and said the war was going to determine whether a democratic government would allow the executive sufficient powers to enable it to exist. Differing from other speakers he maintained that the war had increased the power of the individual member for, with party considerations suspended, members were much more inclined to view proposals on their merits, and amendments were often proposed which secured the votes of more than one party. In conclusion, Mr. Bonar Law expressed his full agreement with the idea that the House should have more direct and intelligent control, and indicated his friendliness to the idea of occasional secret sessions.

CHINESE LABOR IN WEST ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—With a view to augment the intensified tilling of the soil and to aid in placing on the market all the goods required by the United States while it is at war, John T. Caine and Dr. E. G. Peterson, of the Utah Agricultural College, recommend that immigration bars should be lowered to allow Chinese labor in the fields of the Western States. The two agricultural experts have just returned from a California conference of representatives of seven Western States on greater agricultural development in the West.

Mr. Peterson said there were at least 40 senior students at the Utah Agricultural College who could be sent out to direct farm work. He also stated that the college could send out any day between 200 and 300 students, young men and women, who could help in the raising of crops or in the conservation of the food supply, and that the college could supply a limited number of traction operators.

SOCIAL CENTERS TO EDUCATE ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. CINCINNATI, O.—A new and extensive program for the Americanization of the alien in Cincinnati has been undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce. In a report submitted by Rabbi David Philipson, representing the chamber's Americanization committee, the new plans contemplate a complete cooperation and coordination between the various bodies now trying to help the foreigner. An Americanization executive committee is to be formed, with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Immigrant Welfare Committee, the public schools and the Federal court. It is proposed to establish in the public schools, social centers especially for aliens, where they may gather to learn American ideals and customs. The citizen schools are to be a big factor in the Americanization plans.

STUDENT'S LOAN FUND FOR YOUNG ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. CINCINNATI, O.—In appreciation of the work being done by the cooperative engineering department of the Cincinnati University, Frederick A. Geier, manufacturer and former trustee of the university, has made a gift of \$25,000 to the university. The gift is to provide a Student's Loan Fund, the interest from which is to be used to give loans to students of the cooperative engineering course, needing financial assistance.

There are more than 500 students in this department, who work two weeks in the factories and study two weeks at the university. Many are ambitious boys who need financial aid. Loans will be made at 4 per cent and will be payable one or more years after graduation. The proceeds of the notes are to be added to the fund.

BRAZIL AND URUGUAY SEND MAILS BY RAIL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Owing to the demoralized service of fast ocean steamers between Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and the consequent delay in the mails between these points, the Brazilian and Uruguayan governments have made arrangements to transport all mails between the two countries by rail. There are now three trains a week in each direction. Mails from and to Argentina will be transhipped by river boat at Montevideo. This new service went into effect on March 3. Under this arrangement the mails between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro can be delivered in a little less than two days, while the fastest steamer never made a journey in less than four days.

BUCKIANS STUDY TAXATION

LEWISVILLE, Ky.—The lower house of the General Assembly has adopted principal features of the program proposed by the Kentucky Tax Commission, which reported late in 1916. Investigation of more than a year has now been completed. The House is now engaged on the phases of the tax situation, and the main program has gone to the committee which is making rapid progress.

SPAIN TO CLOSE OBSERVER HAS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Interview With Government Representative Reveals Iberian Sympathy With Entente — Undeveloped Resources

The Marques de Cortina, sent by Spain on a special commercial mission to England, discusses with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the economic position of his country, the commercial struggle that will take place after the war, and the part that Spain will take in it.

LONDON, England.—That the commercial contest between the nations after the armed struggle between the belligerents is at an end will be even keener and more determined than it is generally suspected, and that it will be impossible in this new economic war for any European nation of consequence to preserve neutrality is the settled conviction of one of the highest political and commercial authorities in Spain, who has been specially selected by his Government to open negotiations with England in view of the new campaign. The Marques de Cortina believes, as he says in this interview, that when the world begins business again, Spain is well fitted for taking a high place among the nations, and will range herself steadfastly on the side of the Allies.

In the midst of a multitude of engagements with statesmen, ambassadors and others, the Marques de Cortina, in London for a few days only on a special commercial mission, of the highest importance, was pleased to accord an interview to a special representative of The Christian Science Monitor who had the advantage of an intimate knowledge of his country and its commercial and political circumstances. The Spanish Government selected the Marques de Cortina for this deeply important mission with a nice discretion; his qualifications to be what is, in effect, a special commercial envoy at a time of some anxiety and yet of great determination on the part of the Spanish Government, are supreme. Active in manner and keen in conversation, it has been written of him in Spain that in a certain fitness, subtlety and serenity of outlook and mentality he is somewhat English. He was educated to the law, and entered the Cortes as a deputy in 1901. Almost immediately he displayed a remarkable aptitude for financial and commercial problems, a power for penetrating speedily to the root of a difficulty, and the utmost precision in dealing with it afterwards. Becoming associated with the Ministry of Finance he achieved some remarkable successes in the management of the national and governmental figures. When he was made director of Commerce it was agreed that no better choice could have been made. In the Cortes he was always listened to with the greatest attention, and in due course became vice-president of the Chamber. A Liberal in politics, he possesses the utmost confidence and friendship of the former Premier, the Count de Romanones, who selected him for this mission, which is the first definite move that Spain has made toward her new commercial policy, because no man in Spain knows the needs and the capacity of his country better than he does, or is better able to place her case with good advantage before those with whom she would be friends.

The impression is that the Marques came to England to plead only for coal that Spain is in want of and the supply of which from England was short, but, as he explains, his objects extend much farther than that. I am glad, he said, you know something of Spain. It is not always properly understood. There are many misapprehensions and mistakes. My presence in England now marks the beginning of a new period. I have come to make preparations and to enter into new arrangements based on a perfect understanding with the British Government. The great war is not yet over, but it is time for Spain, as well as other nations, to begin to think of the "commercial war," as it is called, that is to follow it. To that overwhelmingly important subject Spain is now giving her attention, as she has done for some time past. Hitherto it has been largely a matter of consideration and speculation, but now definite moves must now be made. Spain is with England, and that is why I come to London, and I am happy to say that all goes well, and that I have reason to be satisfied with the results of my mission.

We speak of the commercial struggle that is to follow the war of the belligerents that is at present in progress. That commercial struggle is naturally taken for granted. It is an obvious sequence. After the war there will be enormous activity everywhere; the world will begin again. Commerce and industry will be alive with a new activity, anxious to repair and restore and build up again. Naturally there will be intense competition. I do not think that most people realize what exactly this commercial competition will be, what will be its nature and its intensity. I think they know in France, and for my part, having been in France lately and considered the situation and disposition there, I have formed very clear views on the subject. France will do no trade with Germany after the war. Strangers to that country can have little idea of the intensity of feeling and of the solid determination with which it is backed. The war, and all that has happened in it, makes a break between France and Germany for at least a generation. There will be no speedy forgiving and forgetting; it is impos-

sible. Germany will, no doubt, be anxious to open up commercial relations with France, but she will not be able. I tell you that I believe that France will not permit a German trader to cross her frontier for 20 or 30 years—yes, for not less than 20 years. She will not buy from Germany, nor will she sell to her. She will have done with her. That, I am confident, is the disposition of France. In England, no doubt, there is not the same depth of feeling. The circumstances are different, and the English mood and temperament and commercial disposition are not the same. England may not exclude Germany. With Italy and Russia it may be the same; but the attitude of France will be as I say. This will give a key to the new situation, although, of course, there are many other circumstances which make a commercial struggle of 20 or 30 years inevitable. It follows then that there will be alliances for this commercial struggle, and that the character they will assume and how far they will reach, remains to be seen; but it is in this matter of the commercial alliances that we come to think of the position of Spain, and she comes very clearly and eagerly to think of herself. My views are very definite on this subject. The Spanish Government has no doubts about its needs, its policy or its intentions. There is no secret about it, nor need there be. I am in London now on behalf of that policy. Spain will not be neutral in the commercial competition. Every consideration calls for the side of France and England. After the present war it will be really impossible for any European nation of consequence and aspirations to be neutral. To be neutral in the war of the belligerents is one thing; to be neutral in the competition that is to follow would be quite another, and I say that any nation that attempts to be neutral then will be commercially nonexistent. No country can stand aside from this conflict. Each one must take sides, clearly and definitely. Spain has already made her choice. She made it some time ago; there was never any doubt about it. She is with the Entente, by inclination and by interest. When that struggle begins in earnest there will be the Entente Powers on one side and Spain with them. On the other side Germany will be left to do her trade with Austria, her Balkan ally, and Turkey. The issue will be direct between these sides.

Now for this new struggle Spain is well equipped. She has better resources now than ever; she has made money from the war, and she has energy and determination. She is eager. I am asked, What about the German interests in Spain, and how will that consideration affect her in her policy of being with the Entente in the commercial struggle. It has been laid to me that there are enormous quantities of German capital in Spain, that Germans are at the back of the industries, and that the latter are to a large extent dependent on the Germans. That is a delusion. Spain is independent of Germany. There may be a large number of Germans in the country who make much noise, but the financial and commercial interest of Germany in Spain is very small and is practically negligible. The interest of England at the present time in this respect is also small. With France it is different. France's interest in our country is considerable. Much French capital is invested with us, and the French are at the back of many of our enterprises. But Germany does not matter to us, and it is a great mistake to think that she does, as so many people do.

Spain, as I have said, is well equipped; she has plenty of money. During the war, as you know, a large volume of gold has been coming to Madrid and is in the bank. In three years we have imported 900,000,000 pesetas in gold. At the beginning of the war Spain had an external debt of 1,000,000,000 pesetas. That has now been reduced by 600,000,000 pesetas. In addition to that large quantity of stocks and shares held by the French and others have been bought back. Our situation indeed in this respect bears an extremely close analogy to that of the United States. The circumstances are exactly the same, only that Spain naturally operates on a smaller scale. We have been working for the war, we have been selling goods to those who needed them in the war, and we have been receiving the payment. The business has been good, and now Spain has plenty of money. That, of course, is a first consideration in view of the approaching commercial struggle.

For some time the country has been engaged in improving her means of development. New and modern methods and machinery are being applied, and efforts are being directed toward the development of the resources of the country, which are great. The possibilities of Spain are very considerable. The subject of the mining resources is mentioned to me. As all know, Spain is rich in minerals, but I do not think that any great extension in mining development, except in coal, is to be looked for immediately. Spain has not been so neglectful as some imagine; good use is being made of her subterranean riches. But with coal the case is different. The war has taught us some lessons. Hitherto we have been largely dependent on coal from abroad. We need 700,000,000 tons of it, for our own consumption, and at the present time we produce only 4,500,000 for ourselves, the rest having to come from abroad. But we are developing very fast in this direction, and our production is increasing at the rate of 500,000 tons a year. Consequently in a very few years we shall certainly be able to produce enough for our own needs, and something besides. No doubt much of our new financial resources will be devoted to this important matter of the development of the coal fields.

But it is in agriculture and industries that I look for the greatest results. Here there are immense opportunities. In the south one of the chief uses of the land is orange growing. The Spanish trade in oranges is worth \$600,000,000 pesetas a year. The production might be increased, but I doubt if the markets could be extended. There is the competition in this direction from California, whose fruit is exceedingly good. The characteristics of the native orange cannot be changed; at all events we cannot grow in Spain the same oranges that they grow in California, and vice versa. So it is doubtful if we can do much more trade in this respect. But in the north there are vast possibilities in the way of agricultural development. The soil is far richer than many people think, and a system of allments for its development is being encouraged. Cultivation increases rapidly. Those who think of the land as poor for agriculture and horticulture may be surprised to know that its fertility is such that in many places culture is practised all the year round. In August there is the corn harvest, and then in September turnips and such like are laid down, and after that the land is given to maize, and then comes corn again. From this fertility, from the encouragement we are giving to the development of plots, from the modern means that are being applied and from our resources, we are justified in expecting great results.

In these and in many other ways Spain looks forward with great hope to the future. The signs are good. We have the means, the will and the friends.

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PROHIBITION AND FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. LAWRENCE, Kan.—A campaign for national prohibition has started among the faculty and students of the University of Kansas. The movement was begun by a committee of students and faculty men, who met to consider the part to be played by the University of Kansas in the conservation of the food supply.

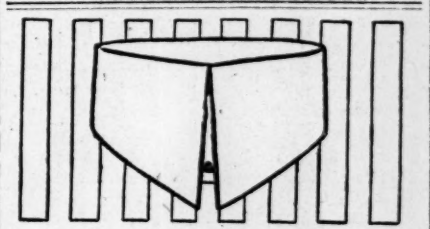
Believing the start toward conservation should be made by eliminating the harmful uses of food, petitions were started asking Congress to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. These petitions have been signed by thousands of Lawrence people and copies sent to Gov. Arthur Capper and members of the State Legislature.

MODIFIED DRY MEASURE ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A resolution demanding national prohibition as a war measure was defeated after a spirited debate by 350 delegates attending a food conservation conference here. The meeting had been called by Gov. Frederick D. Gardner. After the defeat of the radical resolution, a modified one was presented and adopted. This expressed sympathy with the movement to check the use of corn and other foodstuffs in the manufacture of liquors during the period of the war.

STEEL VESSELS FOR FOOD TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. OTTAWA, Ont.—For the carriage of Canadian foodstuffs and other supplies to Great Britain, arrangements have been made by which the shipyards of Canada will be engaged all this year and part of next in turning out steel steamships for this work. The huge undertaking is to be carried out by J. W. Flavell, the chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, and the other members of the board.



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WAR SERVICE RENDERED BY ZEMSTVOS UNION

Summary of Activities of Organization Indicates Amount of Work Done for Troops at Front and Refugees in Rear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The inauguration and control of the institutions of the Union of Zemstvos at the front constituted an immense piece of work. For this purpose the union formed several fronts committees who were in communication with the military authorities. The first front committee was formed at Warsaw for the western front in November, 1914. As many organizations of the Union were working in different parts of the army and were receiving orders from the military authorities it was decided to assimilate all these organizations and create closer relations between these committees and the special front committees by appointing delegates from the Union at the army's headquarters. Five of these delegates at the time of the report were with the western and four at the southwestern front. The Union of Zemstvos has three functions to fulfill at the front: (1) to provide officers for the army; (2) to look after the workmen digging trenches at the front, mending roads and so on; (3) to help civilians and refugees. The evacuation of wounded soldiers and prisoners of war in one direction, the marching columns of troops in the other make a ceaseless current of men who must be fed and otherwise provided for on their route. To administer to their needs "etap" stations are organized on the routes of the marching armies. At these stations there is generally a house where the soldiers and prisoners of war can rest, eat, and spend the night, as well as kitchen and storehouses; those who pass the stations get meals. Medical attendance is given and a series of bathhouses, barbers' establishments, wash houses are installed at the stations. Though, of course, the medical work of the union was the initial consideration, here as elsewhere an overwhelmingly greater amount of work rapidly developed upon the union.

Movable and stationary baths and washhouses were set up all along the fronts. Cheap underclothing was distributed at the canteens; shops were opened to provide cheap articles necessary for the soldiers. At the date of the report the Union was adding 100 shops to the western front and 160 shops to the southwestern front. The work of the union was not limited to the front, but extended to the rear of the armies was another vast work undertaken by the Union. The mobile food providing centers, for instance, supplied the necessary food for 4,000,000 refugees on the southwestern front alone and at these canteens food for cattle was also provided, bathhouse and laundries set up and clothes and underclothing distributed. Guides were appointed to help the refugees on their way, and the necessity of resending the children brought into existence creches and nurseries in which more than 556,000 children were admitted on the southwestern front alone. Apart from that there were established for the benefit of the refugees, labor exchanges, inquiry registration and judicial offices. At the time of the report, although the stream of them had ceased, 152,000 refugees who had settled near the fighting area and 4500 of the ruined civilian population were being fed in these centers at the western front, while at the southwestern front 70 food distributing centers provided for 100,000, two-thirds of whom were ruined civilians. All these centers were provided with five mills, three bakeries and a horse transport of their own. The record gives example after example of how such needs were met by the union and were met by wonderful organization, initiative and enterprise, for which it is clear, although the report does not say so, that the credit belonged to the Zemstvos.

The bureaucracy which should have undertaken these methods is found continually in the report pressing fresh tasks which it was unable itself to undertake, upon the union. After the great retreat the union had to look after the workmen sent to build fresh fortifications and roads. Its food distributing centers attended to more than 100,000 trench workers on the western front and to more than 200,000 on the southwestern front. This work alone necessitated the union building a series of storehouses, abattoirs and other auxiliary establishments.

After mentioning that the number of institutions provided for in the committee's estimate for February, 1916, namely 2411 establishments not counting auxiliary ones, had doubled since 1915 and that the maintenance expenses for all these establishments now totaled 10,000,000 rubles monthly, the report deals with the activity of the Union of Zemstvos in the Caucasus, where, very soon after the declaration of war against Turkey, the entire work of relieving the wounded was entirely handed over to the Union of Zemstvos and the Union of Towns. Here, also, in differing circumstances the different problems were overcome. The Union of Zemstvos, the report remarks, in sending out a party of workers to the front had only one aim in view, the use of all its resources and abilities in order to carry out its preconcerted plans leaving full freedom of action, wherever possible, to the workers at the front, and thousands of persons animated by the same ideal speedily adapted themselves to the work before them. Thus was care-

fully built up the wonderful structure of devoted assistance to the army.

The whole of Russia was stirred by the war with Germany and those not serving in the ranks of the army wished to contribute their mite toward the tremendous struggle. The organization of the Russian Union of Zemstvos united the separate undertakings and drew the individual aspirations into one definite channel. How far the public was sympathetic to the new social organization might be seen, among other facts, by the influx of generous contributions which comprised about 1,300,000 rubles and hundreds of thousands of different articles for the use of the army. The financial basis of the activity of the union is also dealt with in the report. A special commission attached to the general staff was put in charge of the financial questions and to this commission the general committee of the union presented detailed estimates every two months. In all, the funds obtained by the Union of the Zemstvos, through the special commission, amounted by Jan. 1, 1916, to 452,500,590 rubles.

One feature of the union's work remains to be touched upon, namely its effort to provide the army with the necessary shells and ammunition as the result of the experience of the great retreat of 1915. The Government itself, the report says, could see the necessity of calling upon all social forces for the sake of reinforcing the fighting power of the army. This work was entrusted not to isolated Zemstvos, but to the Union of Zemstvos, as the result of a meeting of the representatives of the Government Zemstvos at Moscow in June, 1915. Its most important task was the unification of small industries, the work of the peasants in their homes and also the uniting of the isolated technical ability of the country.

In July, 1915, the union took orders from the military authorities for the different articles of munition and Army equipment which amounted to many millions of rubles. Among these were not only articles of commissary supplies, vehicles, harness, kitchens, wheels, horsehoes, knapsacks, saddles but articles for artillery and military equipment such as shells, hand-grenades, trenching tools, telephones. Simultaneously with the distribution of these orders among local committees, the general committee set about the organization of enterprises of its own, munition works for providing three-inch and six-inch shells, the erection of factories for making sulphuric acid, telephones and much besides. From August, 1915, the Union of Zemstvos cooperated with the Union of Towns in this matter, through a special committee for Army supplies.

In conclusion the report points out that the union began this work without having been previously prepared for it and without having at its disposal well qualified and experienced men or establishments and depots such as those of the Red Cross Association. Many tasks handed over to the union were quite new to it and unknown to the Zemstvos administration. All had to be organized anew, the union gaining knowledge and studying new problems while already at work. The work of the union, as the report states, proves that tremendous results may be achieved by uniting all the really active forces of the country. The latter may accomplish tasks which prove sometimes to be beyond the power of any government committees though these may possess institutions in good working order and be under the control of men of wide experience.

RUSSIAN NOTE TO NATIONS OF WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia.—The manifesto addressed to the nations of the world by the Council of Workmen's Delegates, on behalf of the Extreme Left in Russia, ran in part as follows:

We consider that the moment has come for the peoples of the world themselves to solve the great problem of peace and of war. The Russian democracy, conscious of its strength born of the revolution, appeals to all the nations of the world. We address ourselves more particularly to our brothers of the Austro-German coalition, and especially to the German proletariat, and we say to them: From the first day of the war you have ceaselessly been told that in raising your arms against Russian absolutism you were defending the civilization of Europe against Asiatic despotism. Many among you have given credence to this watchword, but now it no longer exists, for the Russian democracy cannot constitute a menace to civilization; on the contrary, it will defend its own liberty and that of others with all its strength; it will defend its liberty by combating the enemy at home, as well as those abroad. The Russian Revolution will not yield before the conqueror's bayonet, and will not permit itself to be crushed by an external military force. While addressing ourselves to the Germans, we are not laying down our arms, and before talking of peace we propose that the Germans should imitate us, and overthrow Wilhelm II, who has stained the war. If the Germans ignore our appeal, we will fight to the last.

COMMERCE DIRECTORS IN CLOSED SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held two sessions here Friday, both behind closed doors. No announcement was made of the business transacted, but it is understood war problems were discussed in the afternoon. The 30 delegates went to Granite City, a suburb, to visit the Commonwealth Steel plant, on the invitation of Clarence H. Howard, president of the steel company, and former president of the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis.

UNITED STATES TO STUDY WORLD TRADE OUTLOOK

European and Oriental Centers Will Be Visited by Members of Tariff Commission in Effort to Solve War Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the United States Tariff Commission probably will visit Great Britain, France, Russia, China and Japan during the summer months, for the purpose of conducting investigations into the tariff and trade problems which will face the United States at the end of the war. This foreign investigation will be a part of an extensive and complete inquiry into the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties and preferential provisions.

The object of the foreign investigation will be primarily to ascertain what is the present position as regards commercial treaties and commercial alliances in various parts of the world, how these treaties and alliances have been affected by the war, and how far the termination or continuance of commercial treaties between foreign countries bears upon the trade relations of the United States.

It is further designed to ascertain what is the official attitude and state of public opinion as regards the future commercial policies of foreign countries. Still another subject is the views and expectations which foreign countries have regarding the trade policy of the United States, and the desirability or expressed need of new arrangements to follow after the war. In general, the object of foreign inquiry is to ascertain how far the future trade policy of the United States might be modified to advantage, or perhaps of necessity must be modified, by the events of the war.

The law establishing the Tariff Commission provides that it shall have power "to investigate tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production, and consumption and conditions, causes and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production."

The law also directs the commission's attention to the foreign situation by empowering it to investigate the "Paris economy pact and similar organizations and arrangements in the United States."

The Paris economy pact is a formal agreement entered into by the Allies in June, 1916, a copy of which was transmitted to the State Department by the American Ambassador in Paris soon thereafter. It contemplates measures both for the war period and for the period succeeding the war, but it is in very general terms and is indicative of a general direction of policy, rather than a precise statement of contemplated measures. One object of the foreign investigation is to ascertain whether this tentative movement is likely to proceed further, and how it affects the interests of the United States.

Inasmuch as tariff rates and commercial preferences will no doubt be weighty factors in peace negotiations, and in determining the commercial policy of the United States after the war, the forthcoming investigation by the Tariff Commission is regarded as of the highest importance. It is designed to provide the President and the Congress with full data on the commercial relations abroad for guidance in the formulation of this government's policy.

Plans for the investigation abroad have not been actually completed, nor has the State Department approved finally the detailed arrangements which must be made for the visit of the tariff commissioners to the countries named. In a general way it is known, however, that the State Department is ready to cooperate, through its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, in gathering the information desired by the commissioners and in facilitating in every proper way the inquiries they are to conduct. Tentatively it is planned that Commissioners Culbertson and Costigan will conduct the foreign investigation, while Commissioner Tausig, the chairman, and the remaining members of the commission are actively engaged in the investigation to be conducted here in the United States.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SCHEME IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a recent conference organized by the Scottish Trades Union Congress and the Scottish Advisory Council of the Labor party the question of compulsory industrial service was strongly criticized. At the commencement of the meeting a resolution was passed congratulating the Russian people on the overthrow of Tsarism and expressing the hope that the freedom of the people would be established.

Mr. W. Westwood, vice-president of the Scottish Advisory Council, presided over the conference, and in his opening remarks characterized the powers vested in the Director-General of National Service of declaring certain industries non-essential as absurd from the working class point

of view. Mr. Robert Allan, Edinburgh, chairman of the Parliamentary committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, moved a resolution to the effect that the conference considered that any form of compulsory industrial service, which did not carry with it conscription of wealth, would be unacceptable to the workers of Great Britain, and calling upon the Government, as a necessary condition of any scheme of compulsory industrial service, to pass a measure conscripting all profits, dividends, and interest on capital. Mr. Allan declared that the scheme of "so-called national service" which Mr. Chamberlain was carrying out for the Government was simply a form of industrial slavery. An amendment was also incorporated with the resolution pressing the Parliamentary Labor Party to resist any measure of industrial compulsion which did not include the provisions for conscripting wealth.

An amendment was put forward in the name of the Scottish Divisional Council Independent Labor Party asking the conference merely to express the opinion that compulsory industrial service in any form would be unacceptable to the workers of the country, as it was considered that the last part of the resolution would tend to cloud the issue. A discussion followed in which the view was brought out that the workers were against compulsory industrial service even in the event of wealth being conscripted. Eventually the Independent Labor Party amendment was adopted, and later it was put to the meeting as a substantive motion and unanimously carried.

A resolution was also carried calling upon the Government to abandon the scheme of restrictions on non-essential trades and to enter into direct relations with the responsible organizations of employers and workmen in these trades for the supply of labor which was urgently needed.

PLACE NAMES OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Charles Lucas recently gave a lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute on "The Place Names of the Empire." Mr. W. P. Schreiner, high commissioner for South Africa, was in the chair.

The lecturer pointed out that one of the leading characteristics of place names was that in so far as they were personal they were nearly all the names of men of action—explorers, soldiers, discoverers, missionaries, governors, rather than of politicians. They were the names of men who did the work while others talked. Even Wellington, the name which ranked next to Victoria as one of the most widely distributed among the places of the Empire, probably commemorated the soldier rather than the Prime Minister. The inference that might be drawn from this fact was that the British Empire was made by a practical rather than by a sentimental race. Another interesting fact was that most of these names were to be found in the western and southern parts of the world, and very few in the eastern. The explanation being that the eastern part belonged to the old world, which had its names already, while in the West and the South the adventurers were making new homes, which they called by their own names or after their own old homes. There were many "Kingstons" and "Queens," and the names of kings and queens were perpetuated again and again throughout the Empire. The real point of the multiplicity of names of this character was that it proclaimed to the world that the British Empire was a monarchy and that the authors of this nomenclature took trouble to advertise the fact. At this time, when people were throwing up their hats over a republic, the lecturer thought it could not be too widely recognized that the Crown was a great asset of empire, and that even in the advanced democracies beyond the seas the King was taken for granted as the symbol and embodiment of the conception of empire.

GERMANS EXPLAIN RETREAT IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Among the many comments of German military critics on the retreat in the west an article on the subject by General von Blum, the well-known military critic of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, has been widely quoted.

The enemy, he began, had apparently found no answer as to why the movement had been initiated, and looked to the future to bring him enlightenment. Certain of the circumstances that made an adoption of different tactics on the German side seem advisable were, however, so obvious that there could be no objection to discussing them openly, even at the present time. Proceeding, therefore, to deal with these, General von Blum wrote: The shortening of the front that we are achieving can scarcely be the main motive, for it means that the enemy's front will be shortened in like measure if he follows us up. The special circumstances that might render a shortening of the line of our case an advantage to us in any case are not present in the given instance. We did not, however, choose the immobile form of defense in fortified positions, because we considered it preferable in itself to other forms, but because of the advantages it offered us in connection with the military situation as a whole. This demanded the holding of the conquests we had made in the west at the beginning of the war with the minimum of men, so as to set free as strong forces as possible for the tasks that awaited us in the east and southeast. The most suitable means of achieving this was to select and maintain a defensive position, strengthened with every device known to art and technique, and secured on either flank. It is true, we have proved elsewhere, namely at Gorlitz, that it is possible for efficient troops to break through such a position with the help of superior artillery, but how great are the difficulties and the losses accompanying them has been learned by our opponents in the west in the course of efforts of that kind which have uniformly ended in failure. They asked, certainly, until the summer of last year, an essential preliminary to success, superiority in war material, especially heavy artillery and ammunition. Since they succeeded in repairing this lack with the help of America and Japan, we have been able to maintain our stand, it is true, but only at the cost of heavy losses in our advanced positions.

Now we know that for months past the enemy has been accumulating heavy artillery with an inexhaustible supply of ammunition before certain sections of our front, and that at the expense of a vast amount of time and

labor he has made the most careful preparations for an attack with superior forces. What reason had we for accepting the decisive battle he sought in a position which offered us a prospect of victory, only at the cost of disproportionately heavy sacrifices, especially as it was doubtful as to whether such a victory could be utilized to the full strategically? The defense maintained for so long has fulfilled its object. Now the great thing is, while frustrating the plans and preparations of the enemy, to engineer a situation for the decisive battle as favorable to us as possible, both from the point of view of time and place, as from that of the particular characteristics of the opposing forces and their leaders. Everything else is of secondary importance.

PROGRESS OF IMMIGRANTS AS WORKMEN

National Geographic Society Bulletin Shows Success in Improving Conditions and Becoming Skilled Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seven out of ten of the persons who work in American iron and steel and bituminous coal mining industries are drawn from labor supply furnished by immigrants from Europe, says a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society. Northwestern Europe has given us 17,000,000 immigrants, where southern and eastern Europe have sent us 15,000,000.

"Three out of four of the people who work in American packing towns were born abroad; four out of five of those who make the silk goods, seven out of eight of those employed in the woolen mills, nine out of ten of those who refine the petroleum and 19 out of 20 of those who manufacture the sugar are immigrants or children of immigrants."

"Americans sometimes are inclined to complain about the lowering of wage standards through the advent of the 'new' immigrant. Where once the native citizen and the home-builder from northwestern Europe had to engage in ditch digging and in dirty and dangerous occupations the coming of the 'new' stream of humanity has released them from such task and has permitted them to take higher positions in the industrial world. The Irish, the German, the Welsh, and the Scandinavian within our gates, along with the native American workman, are now able to give their time almost wholly to work in the field of skilled labor, and as overseer for the 'new' immigrant in the industrial centers. The latter has been the ladder on which his predecessor has climbed."

"From whatever country the immigrant comes, he is, as a rule, above the average of the working classes in his community; for money is scarce in southern or eastern Europe, and the peasant who can accumulate enough to bring him to the United States must have some purpose in life, a fair share of ambition, and no little ability to practice self-denial. The great majority have come from the small villages in the rural districts."

"How many immigrants we shall receive in the future no one can say. But, assuming that we have no immigration, and that the United States will grow as fast during the three centuries ahead of us as Europe grew from 1812 to 1912, we will have a population of nearly 500,000,000 in 2217, or approximately 166 to the square mile. Agricultural students have declared that the soil of the United States has a sustaining power of 500 to the square mile. Assuming that one-third of the country is occupied by waste land, we have room on this basis for 900,000,000 people."

labor he has made the most careful preparations for an attack with superior forces. What reason had we for accepting the decisive battle he sought in a position which offered us a prospect of victory, only at the cost of disproportionately heavy sacrifices, especially as it was doubtful as to whether such a victory could be utilized to the full strategically? The defense maintained for so long has fulfilled its object. Now the great thing is, while frustrating the plans and preparations of the enemy, to engineer a situation for the decisive battle as favorable to us as possible, both from the point of view of time and place, as from that of the particular characteristics of the opposing forces and their leaders. Everything else is of secondary importance.

NO FISHERIES DISPUTE COMMISSION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the Federal House of Commons, Sir Thomas White, acting leader of the House, informed the members that there was no truth in the report that a commission was to be appointed to settle outstanding fisheries disputes between Canada and the United States, this statement being made on the strength of a telegram received from Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, at Washington.

Another question affecting the United States was a reply made by the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, who stated that he was taking up with the United States authorities the question of the head-tax on Canadians entering the Republic. The new American law imposes an \$8 head tax on all permanent settlers entering the country. In addition transients have to deposit \$3, which is refunded on return.

SUNDAY CROP WORK FAVORED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the meeting of the Ottawa Greater Production Committee, a unanimous resolution was passed in favor of the suspension of the Lord's Day Observation Act to the farmer. The text of the resolution was as follows:

"In view of the urgent and pressing need for the production of the largest possible quantity of foods, and by reason of the uncertainty of weather conditions permitting work to be done on land when in a suitable condition for planting and sowing, this committee recommends to the Organization of Resources Committee for Ontario that it petition the Dominion Government to take action under the War Measures Act to suspend the Lord's Day Observation Act as it applies to farm labor for seeding and harvesting work."

MEXICAN LABOR SENDS APPEAL FOR MOONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—President Wilson has been memorialized by syndicalist labor organization members of the Federal district of Mexico, to commute the capital sentence pronounced against a labor leader, Thomas Mooney, in California, for alleged connection with a bomb explosion. The memorial appeals to the humanitarianism of the President, and refers to the solidarity existing among workers in all countries.

RETAIL GROCERS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States will be held at Toledo, O., May 21-24.

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Egg Set, of Royal Worcester porcelain, with gayly colored borders and floral pattern, compartments on saucer for two eggs. Double size egg-cup and saucer all one piece \$4.50
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EARLY HISTORY OF THE HAMPDEN ROAD REVIEWED

Boston Lawyer Opposing Present B. & M. Reorganization Plan Says Abandoned Line Originally Was Grand Trunk Plan

Several interesting incidents regarding the early history of the Hampden Railroad, a line of railroad 15 miles in length, built to connect the Boston & Maine Railroad with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at or near Springfield, Mass., but which has never been operated, were related recently by Edwin G. McInnes, a Boston lawyer who is actively opposing, as a stockholder, the present reorganization plan for the Boston & Maine Railroad.

"It was with some surprise that I learned from a recognized railroad authority a few months ago, something of the causes which led to the building of the Hampden Railroad," said Mr. McInnes to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It appears that the building of the Hampden Railroad, a short line of road named for the county in Massachusetts in which it is located, was originally a Grand Trunk Railroad project. The great Canadian railroad system had already a line of road through western New England to tide water at New London, Conn., in the Central Vermont, in addition to its regular line through New Hampshire and Maine to Portland. The company desired a direct connection with New York for its Central Vermont, and in looking over the map, it was seen that it was only a short distance from that railroad in the village of Bondsville, in the north part of the town of Palmer, Mass., to the Connecticut River, a few miles beyond which is the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Officials of the Grand Trunk found that they could obtain trackage rights over the New Haven from Holyoke into New York, and after such an agreement had been secured from President Charles S. Mellen, the Grand Trunk engaged Ralph S. Gillett, a contractor of Westfield, Mass., to obtain the necessary options on the property along the line of the proposed railroad.

"Nearly all of these options had been secured when the New Haven suddenly secured control of the Boston & Maine, and President Mellen, who had been expecting to use the Grand Trunk as an outlet to the north, found that he had all the lines in that direction that he needed in the Boston & Maine, so the agreement with the Grand Trunk was cancelled. This action was followed by the projection of plans by the Grand Trunk for an outlet to the east in Providence and Boston, and instead of becoming an ally of the New Haven, a lively railroad war developed between the two companies over the building of the Southern New England from Palmer to Providence and Boston. This war, which was carried into the legislatures of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, lasted two years, and was terminated by a treaty between the two roads, although not until the Southern New England had been partially completed to Providence.

"In the meantime Mr. Gillett, with an option on a valuable line for a railroad, had not been idle, and after a number of interviews with President Mellen an agreement was reached for the building of the road, not as originally projected, as a connection between the Central Vermont and New Haven at Holyoke or Chichester, but as a connection between the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine, which crosses the Central Vermont at Bondsville, and the New Haven at Springfield. Mr. Mellen made his agreement with Mr. Gillett as president of the Boston & Maine and not as the head of the New Haven system, and in addition he refused to purchase the Hampden railroad but agreed to lease it.

"Mr. Gillett came to Boston to secure financial assistance in building his road, and had no difficulty in interesting bankers in the project, when it was found that his statements were fully corroborated by the Boston & Maine officials at the North Station. The railroad authority who relates this piece of New England transportation history, stated that Mr. Gillett went first to the banking offices of F. S. Moseley & Co. for assistance, but the underwriting rates quoted were regarded by him to be excessive, so he went farther down Congress Street to the First National Bank. That institution quoted him rates, according to my informant, which were so much higher than those of Moseley & Co. that Mr. Gillett returned to the banking house and agreed to its terms. That firm furnished or secured the greater part of the \$4,400,000 which was paid to build a line of road 15 miles in length, with no terminals, no rolling stock, and only one line of track. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its report on the Hampden Railroad, states that at \$297,000 a mile the road stands as one of the most expensive pieces of railroad ever built in the United States. This statement is supported by the reports of both the majority and minority members of the Massachusetts Railroad and Public Service commissions.

"All plans for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine, including measures which have been passed by the Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts legislatures, provide for the purchase of the Hampden Railroad, and a partial reimbursement of its backers to the extent of at least \$3,000,000. The payment of such an amount will of course place an added burden on the Boston & Maine, in view of the fact that Hampden railroad has never

been operated, has no terminals, no equipment, and parallels two lines of the Boston & Albany. It is obliged to rely on that company for two miles of trackage into Springfield.

"It is not surprising that some of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine and its leased lines should object to taking on such a piece of property. I certainly hope that the validity of the Hampden railroad claim against the Boston & Maine will be tried out in the courts, even if the circumstances, connected with its building and financing are not subjected to a legislative investigation, as is proposed.

"Most of our New England railroads have been built on honor, and if the Hampden railroad line was built along similar lines and ideas, its backers, it seems to me, should have no hesitation in welcoming the fullest investigation, and any effort on their part either directly or through counsel, in seeking to avoid such an investigation and such publicity, falls short of our New England ideas of business conduct."

COMING LECTURES

SATURDAY

Irving Pichel and Miss Ellen Farnsworth will talk on the drama of "Calliban" at a meeting open to the public at Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, at 4:30 o'clock today.

The Westfield Normal Alumni Association of Eastern Massachusetts will hold its twelfth annual meeting and dinner at the Exeter Square Hotel at 6 o'clock this evening.

SUNDAY

Capt. Philip J. Jensen of the Black Watch, First Canadian contingent, in Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, 3:30 p. m. tomorrow, will relate his experience in the war zone.

Museum of Fine Arts, lecture, Huntington Avenue, Sunday afternoon. Maj. Paul Azan, the senior officer of the French military instructors detailed to Harvard, will speak on American charities in France at the display of French war films at the Opera House tomorrow evening. President Lowell will introduce him and the Harvard Glee Club and Alumni Chorus will sing. Profits from the exhibition will go to Edith Wharton's war charities.

Frank Chouteau Brown will speak on "Architecture of the American Colonies" in Class Room A of the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow at 3:45 p. m., and Huger Elliott will speak on "Minor Arts in the Gothic Period" in the lecture hall at 4:30.

Chaplain Edwards, who was with the Eighth Regiment, M. N. G., on the Mexican border, will speak in Trinity Church, Newton Center, Sunday evening, May 6, on the work of the military chaplains in camp and at the front.

MONDAY

Boston Sunday Schools Superintendents' Union, ladies' night and installation of officers, Ford Hall, Monday evening.

George E. Murphy, master of Hugh O'Brien School, will speak on "A Laboratory Consideration of the Effects of Smoking on Growing Children," in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, before the Boston Central W. C. T. U., at 2:30 p. m. Monday.

Horace Taylor will give an illustrated lecture on "Life and Songs of Our Native Birds," before the Women's Baptist Social Union, in the vestry of the Park Street Church, at 4:45 p. m. Monday.

The Boston Browning Society will celebrate the birthday of Robert Browning by presenting "King Victor and King Charles," in the parish house of the Second Church, 874 Beacon Street, at 3 p. m. Monday.

Brewer Eddy will speak on "With Tommy Atkins in 30 British Camps" before the Boston Baptist Social Union in Ford Hall Monday evening, May 7. Grand Army veterans and leaders of the Y. M. C. A. military camps will be guests.

Ladies' Night will be observed by the Boston Sunday School Superintendents Union in Ford Hall, Monday, May 14, with reception at 5 p. m., banquet at 6 and entertainment at 7. The Rev. A. D. Ball, pastor of the Center Methodist Episcopal Church, Malden, will deliver an address, and there will be music by the Copley Male Quartet.

TUESDAY

John J. Martin, vice-president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, will address the Boston Marine Society at a dinner in Young's Hotel Tuesday, May 8, on taking over the Cape Cod Canal for war uses by the United States Government.

INVESTIGATOR LEAVES LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—David W. Benjamin, special investigator of the United States Department of Labor, leaves for Washington today to make his report to Government authorities on the closing of shoe factories in this city. He held conferences with the employers and employees yesterday. In the morning he conferred with the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association and in the afternoon he heard the members of the United Shoenworkers of America. His last conference in the evening was with the Allied Shoenworkers Union. It is expected that Mr. Benjamin's report will be made public within a fortnight. Representatives of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration are expected to confer with the employees some time today.

PLAYWRITERS CLUB

A reception by the Boston Playwrights Club was held last night in honor of the players who appeared in the club's plays for the War Relief Fund. The guests and speakers were William Lindsey, M. H. Gulesian and Dr. Mary Alice Emerson. Mrs. T. Handasyd Cabot, president of the club, was the hostess. The reception committee included Mrs. F. Doherty, Mrs. Helen Alden Woodworth, Miss Angela Morris, Miss Alice F. Tilden and Miss Frances Hayward.

ITALIANS WANT MORE PAY FOR PUBLIC WORK

Group Leaving State Drydock Project Willing to Work Nine Hours Instead of Eight, but Insists Upon More Money

Labor movements which now affect practically every industry and enterprise, usually have been for shorter hours and more pay. Organized labor has been active in securing these advantages for the working man, but now comes news that unorganized labor has gone on strike for more pay regardless of the time necessary to earn it. In labor circles the action is said to be one of the most curious "strikes" in the history of organized labor.

Increasing cost of foodstuffs, and a noticeable lack of a corresponding increase in the average wages, affects the Italian laborer the same as other workmen. About 20 of them left their work on the big State drydock, South Boston, a few days ago, and asked more pay, but in radical variation to the usual request of that nature specified that they were willing to work nine hours instead of eight hours per day, if that action were necessary to procure the desired increase.

One of the men, Giuseppe Scagliano, speaking broken English, said that his family of seven, including five children, were living practically entirely on bread. He pointed out that spaghetti such as the Italians use, had advanced in price, as had other delicacies of Italian menus. He explained that his children were obliged to have shoes and clothing to attend school, and that they now exist on practically nothing but bread. "And that is likely to go up soon, too," he said showing that he was familiar with Chicago speculation of wheat, and consequent advanced flour prices.

Most of the 20 men are unable to speak English, and since asking more money, have scattered and secured work in other parts of the city. Before leaving the employ of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, the contractors for the big dry dock, they said through their foreman, who spoke both Italian and English, that their fellow countrymen were receiving \$3.15 per day for similar work on private jobs.

The rate paid at the dry dock has been 30 cents per hour, or \$2.40 per day of eight hours. The Massachusetts law forbids employing men on public works more than eight hours per day. The Italians, who said that additional money was much more important to them than time, were willing to waive all law, as long as they got more money.

Officials of the contracting firm said they were to seek legislation that would permit them to employ men 10 hours per day on the specific job, and that they hoped to work two shifts per day for that length of time, in order to rush the big dry dock to completion.

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pay more, as the firms employ the men nine or ten hours per day. The men told the contracting firm that while the work on the dry dock probably meant employment for nearly two years, the call of the job of short duration was just as strong if the profits were greater, for the cost of living is no respecter of the length of a man's job, whether a day, month or year.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

A series of five informal lectures on the Boy Scout movement will be given under the auspices of the First District Council of Boston on successive Tuesday and Thursday evenings, beginning May 10, in the Walker Building, corner of Clarendon and Bolyston streets, Boston, at 7:45 o'clock. Many interesting subjects in connection with the Boy Scout movement will be discussed by several of the assistant district commissioners of the First District and the last lecture on May 24 will be given by William N. Dudley, scout master of the First Newton Troop.

FEDERAL SHIP INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administration bill for insurance of lives of crews on American merchant ships and extension of the Federal War Risk Bureau to cover allied ships and cargoes has been approved by the Senate Finance Committee and reported by Chairman Simmons. The appropriation asked by the Treasury Department was increased from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The House Commerce Committee also considered the bill and voted to increase the appropriation from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

SONS OF REVOLUTION

Brigadier Charles F. Flammand of the French Army, son of F. C. Joseph Flammand, French Consul at Boston, spoke before the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, last evening at the Boston Art Club. Brigadier Flammand, who was in the battle of the Marne, the Champagne drive and the battle of Ypres, referred to the warmest manner to the entrance of the United States into the war and told of the enthusiasm of the entire French people for this country.

SHORTHAND WRITERS

The fourteenth annual convention of the Chandler Shorthand Writers from the public high schools of New England will be held under the auspices of the Chandler Shorthand Teachers' Association of Boston, at St. James Theater, Huntington Avenue, May 12, from 10:30 a. m. to 12. Among the various numbers of the program will be an address on "Business a Profession," by Frank Palmer Spears.

MILK SUPPLY INCREASE TO BE MEETING TOPIC

Under Auspices of Local Branches of New England Producers Association, Many Sessions Have Been Called

Plans to increase or at least conserve the production of milk in New England will be discussed on May 7 at mass meetings at nearly all the shire cities and towns in the six counties in the six states. The meetings will be held under the auspices of the local branches of the New England Milk Producers Association, which claims a membership of three-quarters of the milk farmers in the northeastern section of the United States.

Leaders of the movement hope to be able to show the farmers that, notwithstanding the continued rise in the price of grain and other feed, there is still some profit in the milk business, and that it is a mistake for them and a serious detriment to the people at large, if they continue to sell their milk cows and calves for meat.

In the circular to the producers, the officials of the association urge the buying of less grain and the raising of crops in rotation to be fed green during the summer months, as well as the planting of larger crops for winter feeding.

It is admitted by the officials of the association that notwithstanding their efforts to maintain the strength of the milk producing herds in New England, higher milk prices to the consumer may be necessary within the next few months, and 15 cents a quart is already being quoted as a fair price for milk. Such a price, they claim would even then make milk the cheapest animal food in the market.

In addition to the producers, the association officials have invited to the county conferences, representatives of banking interests in each county, as well as ministers, editors, manufacturers and business men, particularly those closely connected with agriculture.

The cities and towns in which the meetings have been called are:

Maine—Auburn, Houlton, Portland, Farmington, Ellsworth, Augusta, Rockland, Wiscasset, South Paris, Bangor, Dover, Bath, Skowhegan, Belfast, Machias, Sanford.
New Hampshire—Lancaster, Woods-

ville, Ossipee, Laconia, Concord, Manchester, Newport, Keene, Exeter, Dover.

Vermont—Middlebury, Bennington, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Rutland, Montpelier, Brattleboro, White River Junction, St. Albans, Burlington, Hyde Park.

Massachusetts—Barnstable, Pittsfield, Taunton, Edgartown, Lawrence, Greenfield, Northampton, Lowell, Dedham, Plymouth, Worcester.

Rhode Island—Warren, Providence, Middletown, Kingston.
Connecticut—Putnam, Norwich, Rockville.

CIVIC FEDERATION MOVES

Compelled by an extensive increase in their work to seek larger quarters, the woman's department of the New England National Civic Federation have removed, from 2A Park Street to a house owned by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, at 20 Ashburton Place, where they will occupy two floors to carry on to a greater extent their civic and war relief work. Conferences in dietetics and conservation of food will be held within 10 days, under the supervision of Mrs. Malcolm Donald, as the federation is very desirous of giving more consideration to those subjects. The committee of public safety also have taken some rooms which will be in charge of subcommittees to carry on their preparedness work.

CHILDREN'S CLEAN-UP DAY

Today is "Children's Day" in the Boston clean-up campaign. Mrs. William H. Irving and Miss Elsie Virgin are the members of the Boston Clean-Up Committee who have special charge of the work of this day. The children are at work today cleaning up the cellars and sheds and, wherever practical, they will clear away any rubbish in the back yards and the gardens. Mrs. Irving has announced that she has arranged to reward all children who work in the cellars, sheds and yards of their homes today by giving them an entertainment in Tremont Temple next Saturday afternoon, the last day of the formal clean-up campaign in Boston and New England for this year.

CANADIAN CLUB OF BOSTON

The annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Boston was held at Young's Hotel last night. The club raised by subscription during the dinner \$2500 as the nucleus of a permanent fund. These officers were elected: President, D. J. McNichol; vice-presidents, Freeman I. Davidson, M. Green and W. E. Goudy; secretary, D. M. McArthur; assistant secretary, W. G. Burns; treasurer, A. T. Cann; auditor, Robert Disart; historian, J. F. Masters, and chaplain, the Rev. Dr. A. K. deBlois.

HARVARD CLASSES TO CUT PROGRAMS

Harvard classes which were planning extensive reunions for commencement week in June are announcing considerable curtailment in their programs on account of war conditions, says the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. Some of the classes are even abandoning their reunions and others are preparing to devote funds which would otherwise be spent on elaborate functions to war relief purposes.

The twenty-fifth anniversary class, 1892, was preparing an elaborate and expensive celebration, but this has been given up and the members will do little else than spend the day at the country home of one of the members near Boston. Instead of a three-day celebration the class of 1887 will have only a dinner on the night before commencement and the only funds raised will be those for completing the pledge to finance the alterations to University Hall.

Members of the class of 1897 are being asked to give the same amount toward a class fund for the American Red Cross with which Edgar H. Wells '97, is connected, as they would have contributed toward a reunion. The classes of 1902 and 1907 will have only a dinner and meeting on commencement day, and the classes of 1911 and 1913 have abandoned their proposed reunions entirely.

TAIL TO WOLF'S COMET REPORTED

Development of a tail to Wolf's comet, six minutes in length, is announced in a dispatch received today from the Washington Observatory at Topeka, Kan., by the Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Mass. The comet is a periodical one, having been discovered a number of years ago by Prof. R. A. Wolf of Heidelberg. It has been visible for a number of weeks in the constellation of Delphinus, but during the present month it will move into Pegasus, and will be nearest to the earth on Aug. 21. At present it is rather faint, and can only be seen through a four-inch telescope.

If the tail which is at an angle of 266 degrees continues to lengthen, and the nucleus, which is also said to be well defined, becomes brighter, the comet may become an interesting spectacle during the next few months.

Its present position is right ascension 20h. 34m., declination 12 deg. 36 min. north, which enables it to be seen in both north and south latitudes.

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Willys-Overland dealer-contracts call for 200,000 cars of this year influence you to choose an Overland. The weight of these numbers is convincing.

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What greater endorsement can you find of the public's preference for and pride in Overland cars than our growth from 465 cars in 1908 to 142,807 cars in 1916?

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Consider especially the remarkable value offered in the Overland Big Four at \$895. The building of over 300,000 similar Overlands has contributed directly to the development and perfecting of this model—consider the element of safety there is for you in all this.

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BOSTON LOOKS BACK TO FETES FOR LAFAYETTE

Preparations for Reception of
French Mission Reminds Old
New England City of Series
of Celebrations in 1824

Boston is preparing a warm welcome for the members of the French mission, who are due to arrive about May 15, and this old New England city is looking forward to another such series of celebrations as it witnessed when General Lafayette came to pay his respects in 1824, forty years or so after he had returned to France at the close of the Revolutionary War. Lafayette's visit to Boston in 1824 is commemorated in Lafayette Mall, the walk on the Tremont Street side of Boston Common between Park and Boylston streets.

This mall was the scene of one of the most touching tributes paid to the distinguished Frenchman when he arrived in Boston, Aug. 24, 1824. The mall was lined with children on both sides, and, to quote a contemporary chronicler, "they exceeded 2500 in number."

General Lafayette's course up the mall on his way to the State House was strewn with flowers by the children. An account of the proceedings was printed in the Boston Commercial Gazette of Aug. 24, 1824, headed, "From the Centinel of yesterday," which is in part as follows:

"The General and the City Authorities then passed through the Common, on which were placed, extending the whole length of it, in two lines, the Pupils of the Public Schools, the misses principally dressed in white, and the lads in blue coats and white underclothes, each bearing a Portrait of Payette on their breasts, stamped on ribbons. . . . On passing the line a beautiful little girl, about 6 years old, stepped forth, and begged leave to address the General. She was handed to the Mayor, and by him to the General, who saluted her. She then delivered a short address, took a wreath of flowers from her head, and put it on his head. The General made her a very affectionate reply, and placed the wreath in his carriage."

And that is why Boston has a Lafayette Mall today. The city was a little conservative in the matter of the name, as the mall was known as Tremont Street Mall until June 17, 1900, when a special order passed by both branches of the City Council went into effect changing the name. So, it may be 1905 or thereabouts before Boston has a Joffre Park or a Viviani Hill.

General Lafayette's reception in Boston and New England in 1824 was a round of parades, receptions, and "addresses." Banquets were held almost always once and frequently twice a day. The "addresses" seem to have been made considerably oftener than the banquets. When General Lafayette's cavalcade arrived at the Roxbury border on the morning of Aug. 24, 1824, he was met by a delegation of city officials, who promptly addressed him. Then he had to make an address in reply.

The incident of the little girl with the wreath of flowers on the Common was apparently the only interchange of addresses for the first two miles of the parade, but when General Lafayette reached the Senate chamber at the State House another round of addresses began.

Newspaper estimates of the number of people that saw the parade as General Lafayette made his way from the Roxbury border to Beacon Hill agreed on about 70,000. All citizens of Boston turned out to do honor to the "Nation's guest." An account says: "His reception was a triumph and a jubilee. The day was as bright as his laurels, and as mild as his virtues."

The fact that deputy sheriffs "kept their offices and participated in the hilarity of the occasion" was mentioned by one scrivener as an "instance of the kindly feelings" of the day. One of these sheriffs who must have been somewhat of a poet had this sign on his door:

"Arrests in civil suits postponed—today
Sacred to freedom and to freedom's friend."

A toast to the city of Boston was offered by General Lafayette at a banquet tendered him by the corporation of the city. He said: "The City of Boston: the cradle of liberty; May Fanoull Hall ever stand a monument to teach the world that resistance to oppression is a duty, and will under true republican blessings become a blessing."

The French and English consuls in Boston had nothing to do with the reception accorded General Lafayette, and it was thought at the time this was due to instructions from across the sea which were given because of Lafayette's republican leanings. General Lafayette, however, received homage in plenty from every one else, and before returning to New York visited Cambridge, Lynn, Salem, Marblehead, Newburyport, Portsmouth, N. H.; Lexington, Concord, Worcester and other cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Lafayette Mall received its name June 17, 1900, Bunker Hill Day. The order authorizing the change in name from Tremont Street Mall was introduced in the Boston Common Council by Councilman Peck of Ward 12, Feb. 15, 1900. The order as passed by both branches of the city government was approved by the Mayor May 2.

Councilman Peck in introducing the order spoke in part as follows:

"There is a sentimental, a historic side to this question. Tremont Street Mall is a name acquired simply because of its location parallel to Tre-

mont Street. I find in consulting some of the old maps that there is no designation other than the word mall, so that one might say the mall has never been properly christened. Tremont refers to the three hills on which Boston was built, so that we are not depriving any man of any honor in changing the name of the mall to Lafayette."

"It is particularly appropriate that this change of name should take place June 17, because in 1825, when the foundation stone of Bunker Hill Monument was laid Lafayette was a guest of the people of Charlestown, and was the only general of the Revolutionary War present. The year previous to that he was in Boston as a guest of the city and was granted honors scarcely exceeded by those conferred on Admiral Dewey when he recently visited us."

French Mission Plans

Committees Working Together on
Program of Entertainment

Plans for the fitting entertainment of the French mission soon to arrive in Boston are rapidly nearing completion. The various committees appointed by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley of Boston and Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge are working together to attain the desired end. Another committee is busily engaged in raising at least \$10,000 to be known as the Marshal Joffre fund and to be used for the support of French orphans.

Boston school children who are to participate in the welcome extended the visiting commissioners will each be supplied with a paper French Tricolor. Arrangements already have been made by the Massachusetts Branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness to supply between 15,000 and 20,000 of these flags by next Tuesday.

Tentative plans for entertaining the commissioners on their visit to Cambridge on the second day of their stay in Boston have been announced by the Cambridge committee. City officials, Civil and Spanish War Veterans in uniform and Cambridge citizens who have served in the French Army will welcome the commissioners at the Cambridge City Hall. Cambridge school children will greet the commissioners on Cambridge Common, and will present to Marshal Joffre a sum of money for the benefit of French orphans.

JEWS TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT OF ZIONIST PROJECT

Situation in Palestine Basis of
Call for Convention to Be
Held in Baltimore

One of the most important conventions in the history of the Zionist movement, which aims to restore Palestine to the Jews as an autonomous state, will be held in Baltimore, beginning June 24 and continuing in session for five days. Boston will send a large delegation. It is expected that over 1200 delegates, representing all the Zionist organizations and others who have adopted the Zionist platform, will participate in the proceedings.

The gathering will be called as a result of the sudden growth of the Zionist movement in this and other European countries. According to Zionist leaders, there are prospects that Palestine will be returned to the Jews. It is said that the United States Government may issue a pronouncement in favor of a Jewish republic in Palestine, with Jerusalem, the ancient Jewish metropolis, as its capital.

Meanwhile all the Zionist organizations of America are making preparation for the Baltimore gathering with a view of meeting any emergency which might come up. It is said that assurances of support have been received from Jacob H. Schiff, at New York, and Israel Zangwill, author, who have recently declared themselves in favor of a "Jewish Homeland."

One of the features of the convention is to be the question of calling a world-wide congress of the Zionist organizations of the Entente countries, should Jerusalem be captured by Gen. Archibald Murray's army. If this should happen, Great Britain, it is claimed, would carry out its intention, already semi-officially announced, of giving Palestine to the Jews.

The international organizations will be represented by Dr. Schmarya Levin, member of the first Russian Duma, Dr. Leo Motzkin of the Zionist Actions Comité, and Dr. Ben Zion Mossinson, director of the Jewish High School in Jaffa, Palestine.

One of the projects that will come before the convention will be the reorganization of the propaganda, the principal function of which shall be the development of Palestine as an autonomous Jewish territory in which the Jewish people will be free to develop their own national, distinctive culture.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The use of several acres of land near the dormitories has been given by Radcliffe College to the city of Cambridge and breaking up and harrowing of the land is already under way. The land will be divided among various Cambridge citizens. The students have organized a volunteer farm army to help the citizens in the cultivation of these plots. Interest shown by Cambridge residents practically guarantees upkeep through the summer. Miss Marguerite Munsterberg read a few of her poems in German with translations and also two short stories at the last meeting of the Deutscher Verein. Misses Beatrice Costello of Wollaston, leader; Mildred Evans of South Easton, business manager, and Marjorie Armstrong of Chelmsford, secretary, are the officers of the Mandolin Club for next year.

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The worst roads, the trying climate of one section of our country, are Not Enough test for Goodrich Tires. Test Car Fleets in six different regions grind out the truth about them.

The Pacific Fleet, hammering the granite highways of the Sunset coast;
The Mountain Fleet, battling the rocky trails of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks;
The Prairie Fleet, scouring the roads around Kansas City;
The Lake Fleet, ploughing sand stretches of Minnesota;
The Dixie Fleet, plying 'neath the sun of the South;
The Atlantic Fleet, crunching the hills and valleys of New York and New England—

All belabor Goodrich Tires in the National Test of Tire Tests.

Only tires which measure up to months of the Test Car Test through millions of miles, Goodrich experts judge fit to bear the Goodrich name, and be sold to you. That is why Goodrich Black Safety treads of the Unit Mold, the fabric tires of Unbroken Cure, hold no risk for you.

The Test car has taken all risk out of the construction. Goodrich Fair Treatment takes all risk out of the purchase.

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These handsome tires, at little more cost, make a De Luxe Ford Car. Price each, 375 (31 x 3 3/4) \$18.95. 30 x 3 3/4 (Regular Size) \$16.60



Best in the Long Run

EMBARGO LIMIT ESTABLISHED BY VOTE OF SENATE

Amendment to Administration Plan Removes Full Discretionary Power Proposed for President—Enemy Trade Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After Senator Overman of North Carolina had explained the urgent desire of the Administration to be granted broad discretionary powers to cope in the interest of national defense, with the shipment of merchandise from the United States into Germany through neutral countries, the Senate Friday turned down the Administration embargo amendment to the Espionage Bill and accepted the Smith restrictive substitute, on a roll call vote 40 to 30.

The substitute, offered by Senator Smith of Georgia, permits the President to place an export embargo simply upon goods finding their way, directly or indirectly, to the enemy, while the committee amendment authorized the President to place any embargo he deemed "essential to the public safety."

An amendment of Senator Fernald of Maine was accepted, authorizing the President to place an embargo upon or regulate the exportation of tinplate or tin containers from the United States, if he finds that the domestic supply is inadequate. Cannons of the country have protested that they have been forced to shut down their factories because of inability to obtain tin containers.

"The United States is sending food, clothing, wheat, everything, to the Germans, and the President wants legislative authority to stop it," declared Senator Overman of North Carolina in the Senate Friday afternoon in supporting the export embargo amendment to the Administration espionage bill. The senator assailed certain senators for refusing to repose confidence in President Wilson at this critical moment of world history, and he pleaded "Let's trust our leader in time of war."

The contest centered about Senator Smith's (of Georgia) amendment to the embargo amendment, restricting the President to stopping only such exports as are finding their way to Germany. Senator Overman, acting in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, in order to save the Administration amendment, gave the history of the espionage bill, from the time its need was discussed in the cabinet and submitted to Congress through the Attorney-General.

Admiral De Chair Heard

Member of the British Mission Discusses Naval Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable report on a bill making neutral aliens eligible for service in the United States Naval Reserve was ordered Friday by the House Naval Committee after a conference at which Admiral de Chair of the British mission was present.

Secretary Daniels also appeared before the committee asking that the \$15 a month increase of pay already agreed upon for enlisted men in the army and navy, be extended to men of the Naval Militia, the Reserve and Naval volunteers.

Admiral de Chair discussed matters pertaining to impending legislation relating to naval affairs. The session was held behind closed doors. The committee has been meeting during the week and will continue to hold conferences on naval matters bearing upon the war program.

Protest Is Opposed

House Members Refuse to Hear Request Impugning Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Britten of Illinois was Friday refused permission to continue a speech, when members vigorously objected to his introduction of a resolution urging the Secretary of State to make certain requests of Secretary Balfour and the British mission here.

The resolution calls upon the Secretary of State to convey to the representatives of the British Government now in America the request that the censoring of American mails be immediately suspended, that the blacklist be withdrawn, the issuance of "letters of assurance" stopped, refusal to sell coal and oil to American ships and neutrals using American ports be abated, and that the prize court detention of ships, cargoes and parts of cargoes be at once adjudged. It also asks that the Paris Convention of Allies respecting trade with neutrals be at once amended to protect American interests.

The Representative, being refused the floor, obtained leave to extend his remarks in the Record.

Panama Canal Rules Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House voted Friday to report favorably the Adamson bill providing that Panama Canal rules shall govern the measurement of vessels for imposing tolls.

RHODE ISLAND CELEBRATES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island on Friday observed the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly on May 4, 1776, two months before the United Colonies took similar action. The schools of the State had special exercises. Mayor Gainer gave an address and other speakers talked in a patriotic vein. The meeting at the church also was in celebration of the granting of presidential suffrage to the women of Rhode Island.

CONGRESS OF BRAZIL IS TO DECIDE COURSE

President Braz to Place German Issue Before Lawmakers—Depends on Patriotism for Right Action in Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Confidence that the Brazilian Congress will deal patriotically and well with the grave international situation created between Brazil and Germany is expressed by President Wenceslaus Braz in his message to the Congress which will take the situation in hand.

The message justified the course of the Government in its dealings with the various foreign powers, notably that of Germany, leading up to the rupture of diplomatic relations.

Brazil, says President Braz, in spite of her deep sympathy for the reestablishment of peace, refrained from supporting propositions made with that idea in view. It was obliged to take up with Germany the cases of the steamers Rio Branco and Parana, this leading to the rupture of relations and the taking over of the German ships in Brazilian ports.

Although in the case of the Parana Foreign Secretary Zimmermann had expressed regret for the torpedoing of the steamer, Brazil did not desire to leave the door open for further negotiations with Germany, and she was informed that Brazil considered the reply unsatisfactory.

"It is my conscientious belief that in this delicate case the Government performed its duty loyally and with dignity, without excess and without undue haste," says the message in dealing with the rupture with Germany.

"The executive acted within the limits of his constitutional powers and as you were about to meet, I decided to convey to you knowledge of the grave international situation in which Brazil finds herself, confident that under the ample powers granted you by the Constitution your patriotism will find a way of manifesting itself in accordance with the gravity of the circumstances."

Argentina's German View

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Council of Ministers has examined into the reply of Germany concerning the sinking by a submarine of the Argentine steamer Monte Protegido and has decided that the controversy has been settled. The Foreign Minister has cabled the Argentine Minister at Berlin to hand to the Imperial German Government a note accepting the satisfaction given and reciprocating the expression of friendly feeling between the two countries.

New Brazilian Minister

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Dr. L. Martins de Souza Dantas, Undersecretary of State, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Lauro Muller as foreign minister. Dr. Souza Dantas was formerly minister to Argentina.

CANADA MAY BUILD UNITED STATES SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the Dominion of Canada is carrying on negotiations with this Government with reference to the construction of a fleet of wooden ships similar in character to those to be built by this country, was the information conveyed by Lord Eustace Percy, the trade expert of the British War Commission.

"Officials of Canada," said Lord Percy, "have been consulting General Goethals, who is in charge of the construction of the wooden ships for your Government, with a view to building a fleet of their own to be used in carrying supplies of all kinds to the allied nations of Europe."

BRITISH SOCIETIES TO ENROLL IN GUARD

Members of the British Naval and Military Veterans Association of Massachusetts will hold a special meeting in Appleton Hall on Monday evening, May 7, for the purpose of enrolling a company of 60 men for the Massachusetts State Guard for home duty. Members are requested to assemble at the Old State House on Washington Street at 7:30 p. m., to march to the hall headed by the association's bugle band. If 60 men enrol for the State Guard, it will be possible for the association to form one separate unit.

On Sunday, May 27, the association will decorate the tablets to two British soldiers at Concord Bridge. A special car will leave Park Square at

9 a. m., and at 1:30 p. m. the members will be joined by the Lexington Minute Men in the march to Concord Bridge for the exercises. From Concord the two organizations will proceed to Bedford for the same purpose, and the program will conclude with the serving of refreshments at Lexington. Members of the association are requested to wear full dress uniforms and side arms.

AUSTRIANS TOLD TO HONOR AMERICA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the unreluctant Austrian Ambassador to the United States, before sailing for his home land, issued farewell greetings to his countrymen here and advised them to "honor the land whose hospitality they enjoy and in which they earn their livelihood."

"Please convey to my countrymen my farewell greetings," read a statement given by the Ambassador to Morris Bukor, counselor here to the Austrian consulate. "During my brief sojourn I did not come into contact with them, but I know from previous experience that they are sober, industrious and law abiding. I take with me the firm conviction that my countrymen will also hereafter honor the land whose hospitality they enjoy and in which they earn their livelihood and they will readily obey its laws to the full extent."

This relation, or rather correlation has been noticed in the two missions here. The British mission came with its experts and prepared to do its part of the general program in conducting the business of the mission, which includes the interests of France and the other Allies, as well as those of Great Britain. To the French mission, on the other hand, has been given the burden of the duty of coming more into touch with the United States public. The plan is all a part of the teamwork of the Allies, it is considered, and is producing most effectual results. The British mission is working many hours every day in order to complete the purpose of its visit.

CUBAN DISTURBANCES CUT DOWN SUGAR CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authoritative information regarding the extent of the damage done to the properties of the Cuban Cane Sugar Corporation in the Cuban disturbances, came to light at the directors' meeting Friday, when it was learned that the present crops will fall 20 per cent below the estimated output for 1917 season of 3,800,000 to 4,000,000 bags. This production will about equal the 3,174,168 bags produced during the 1916 season.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

A call for more volunteer workers has been issued by the civilian relief committee of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party of which Mrs. Richard Gorham of Milton is chairman. Members may secure articles of clothing ready to take home and wool and directions are being furnished for those members who desire to make caps and sweaters for children. A class will be formed at once to prepare members to teach English to immigrants, and full particulars of this work may be secured at headquarters, 421 Boylston Street.

MISSIONS AND UNITED STATES IN FULL ACCORD

Britons Have Taken Most Active Part in Presenting Allies' War Program—Complete Cooperation in Offensive Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The work of the two missions since their arrival in this country has been studied closely by persons who have been familiar with the progress of the European war, and some interesting results and comments have been noted. It has been generally understood in this capital that the bulk, if not all, of the actual business of the war, has been conducted by the British Government, while the territory of France has been the theater of much of the action in the war.

This relation, or rather correlation has been noticed in the two missions here. The British mission came with its experts and prepared to do its part of the general program in conducting the business of the mission, which includes the interests of France and the other Allies, as well as those of Great Britain. To the French mission, on the other hand, has been given the burden of the duty of coming more into touch with the United States public. The plan is all a part of the teamwork of the Allies, it is considered, and is producing most effectual results. The British mission is working many hours every day in order to complete the purpose of its visit.

In the matter of the trade relations with neutral countries, the United States now has the problem on its hands of determining, when the submarine situation is solved, how much restriction shall be placed upon shipments to neutrals. It has been brought home to the Government that the first consideration in all shipping is that of supplies for the Allies. The needs of the allied armies and the people of the allied countries, in other words, are to be considered before the needs of neutral countries. The United States has been brought suddenly, by its entrance into the war, face to face with the very conditions against which it contended in diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain before the state of war was declared. The Government, while no announcement to that effect has been made, has to

consider the ultimate destination of shipments to neutral countries, to prevent any foods from getting to Germany, and it is considered without question that the Government will see to it that no products of United States soil will get to the enemy, if it can be prevented.

It may be said that the most complete and whole-hearted cooperation of the United States Government and the two missions has been given to the single purpose of devising the wisest plan for the expenditure of the resources of the United States in the war. For the past few days much of the discussion has been given to the sending of a military force to France. That point is well decided, and it is understood that the carrying out of it depends much upon the solution of the submarine problem, as all other phases of the great war movement do.

DAYLIGHT BILL FILED IN HOUSE

The "daylight bill," which was filed in the House yesterday accompanying the petition of Representative George Penhose of Boston and referred to the House Committee on Rules for introduction, is as follows:

"Section 1. The time for general purposes in this Commonwealth shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich mean time during the period beginning with 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 17th of June and ending at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 7th of October, during the current year, and in subsequent years during such period as shall be fixed by the General Court.

"Section 2. Wherever any expression of time occurs in any act or resolve of the General Court or in any bill, ordinance, by-law of any city or town, or in any rule or regulation made thereunder, the time mentioned or referred to shall be held, during the aforesaid period, to be the time as fixed by this act.

"Section 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the use of Greenwich mean time for purposes of astronomy, meteorology or navigation, or to affect the construction of any document mentioning or referring to time in connection with the said purposes."

BOWDOIN CLUB OF BOSTON

The Bowdoin Club of Boston held its monthly meeting at the University Club last evening. Prof. Roscoe J. Ham of the German department of Bowdoin College told of his experiences in Russia, where he has recently spent six months in work among the German and Austrian prisoners. Dr. W. E. Preble '98, 416 Marlboro Street, was elected president for next season, and J. H. Joy '12, 93 Franklin Street, secretary.

WAR REVENUE PLANS RAISE LETTER POSTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Ways and Means Committee held a night session on Friday in an effort to complete drafting the war revenue bill, which it is hoped will be ready for consideration in the House next Monday. Certain members of the committee are proposing big increases in taxes on munitions plants, in a final effort to increase the amount in the bill to the Administration figures.

The measure is expected to provide for raising only \$1,500,000,000 instead of \$1,800,000,000 as desired by Secretary McAdoo. Before the committee draft of the bill is completed today the questions of consumption taxes and tariff will be discussed.

The only developments of the two long House committee meetings yesterday were the acceptance of many of the stamp taxes recommended by the subcommittee and decisions to increase the rates on first-class mail matter to 3 cents per ounce, to increase postcard rates to 2 cents and to fix a 5 per cent tax on the factory prices of automobiles and a 10 per cent tax on all amusements, including baseball games and motion picture shows.

Some of the stamp taxes adopted were: For bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness, five cents on each \$100; bonds for indemnifying, 50 cents per \$100; capital stock, issued originally or for reorganization, five cents per \$100; capital stock sales or transfers, two cents per \$100; sales at boards of trade or exchanges for future delivery, one cent per \$100; drafts or checks payable otherwise on sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, two cents per \$100; deeds of conveyance, 50 cents each and upward; entry of goods at custom house 35 cents for the first \$500 value and at an increasing rate thereafter; life insurance, eight cents per \$100; marine, inland and fire insurance, one cent per \$100; and passenger tickets for water transportation to a foreign port, \$1 when not exceeding \$50; between \$50 and \$50, \$5; more than \$50, \$5.

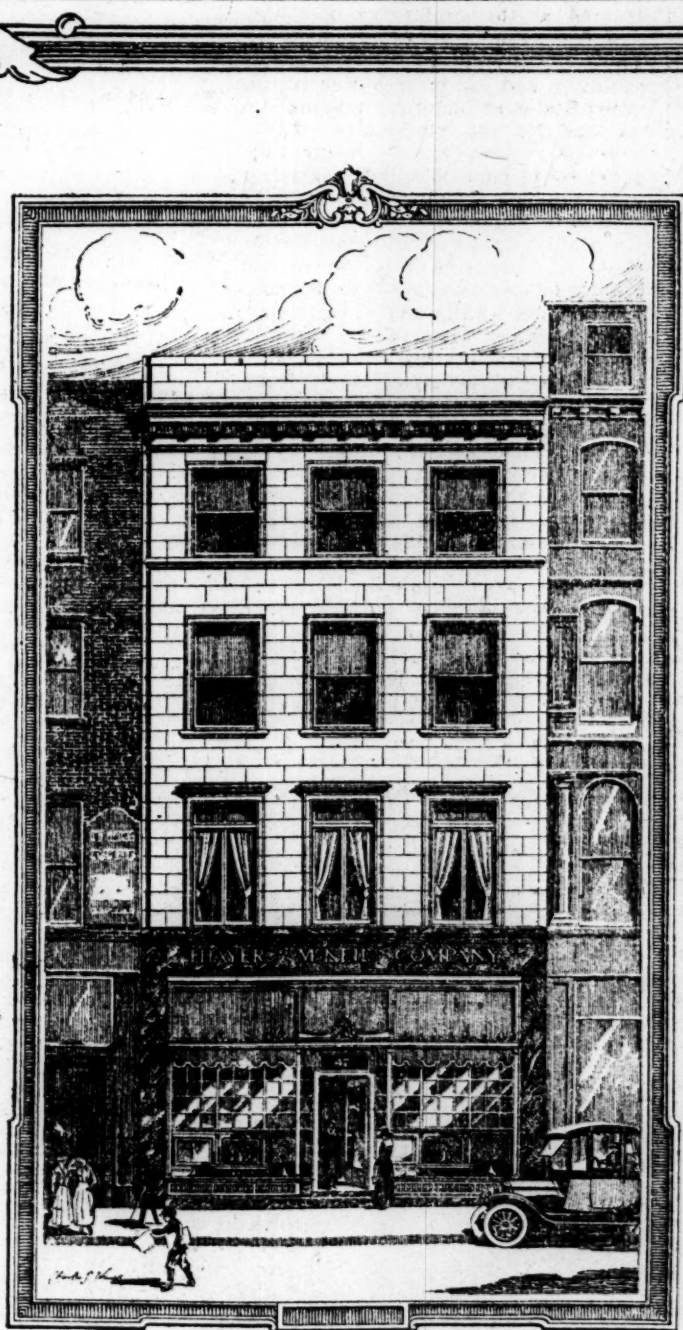
"Section 1. The time for general purposes in this Commonwealth shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich mean time during the period beginning with 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 17th of June and ending at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 7th of October, during the current year, and in subsequent years during such period as shall be fixed by the General Court.

"Section 2. Wherever any expression of time occurs in any act or resolve of the General Court or in any bill, ordinance, by-law of any city or town, or in any rule or regulation made thereunder, the time mentioned or referred to shall be held, during the aforesaid period, to be the time as fixed by this act.

"Section 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the use of Greenwich mean time for purposes of astronomy, meteorology or navigation, or to affect the construction of any document mentioning or referring to time in connection with the said purposes."

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY

"King Victor and King Charles" is the name of the four-act play which will be enacted by members of the Boston Browning Society Monday afternoon, May 7, at the Parish House of Second Church, 874 Beacon Street in celebration of the birthday of Robert Browning. The chief characters are to be portrayed by the Rev. Daniel Randall Magruder, Miss Ella R. Shull and the Rev. Henry Hallam Saunderson.



The new Thayer McNeil building at 47 Temple Place



An Invitation

Is extended to visit our new store, now one of the largest exclusive shoe shops in the country.

After weeks of renovation and rearrangement the new Thayer McNeil store is open to the public. It comprises the entire building at 47 Temple Place and 15 West Street.

Many changes have been made—new departments added and old ones rearranged; all this to give our customers the best possible service. The sales force will remain as before, composed of trained men who do not merely sell shoes but devote themselves to a study of the needs of each individual.

The Women's Footwear Department is greatly enlarged and now includes the former space on the first floor and also the entire second floor.

The third floor is occupied by a new Misses' and Children's Department. A most extensive stock of children's shoes of every style, each and every one of Thayer McNeil standard, will be carried.

These extra facilities have enabled us to extend greatly our range of styles and prices. We undoubtedly have one of the most comprehensive displays of shoes in the United States, ranging from the best grade of medium priced shoes to the most expensive exclusively designed footwear.

Our newest models for Spring and Summer are now ready for your inspection.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 Temple Place 15 West Street

RICHARD BRIGGS CO.

116 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

PLATES, DINNERWARE, VASES
TABLE GLASS, LAMPS, ROKWOOD

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

The importance of Craonne is considerable, and its occupation has been bitterly contested by the German garrison. It lies at the eastern end of the Aisne plateau, and is the natural jumping off ground for an advance across this plateau in the direction of Laon, with a view to turning the German position at that point.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that 900 prisoners were captured in his advance recorded yesterday. At present he is engaged in consolidating the positions then captured.

British Ends Hold

Oppy Retained by Germans but French Take Craonne

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Further reports from the British front of the fighting on the Arras battlefield are full of little that is novel in the dingdong battle which opened before dawn on Thursday morning. The first impression that the fighting was of the fiercest nature possible is further strengthened by the reports, all commenting at length on the large number of counterattacks and the large number of troops engaged by the Germans and the comparatively small force of British effectives used to stem these attacks.

The British have succeeded in holding their gains at the two extremes of the battle line, namely at Fresnoy and Bullecourt, despite the efforts of several German divisions to recapture the lost ground.

In the center of the line from Oppy to Guemappe the British had to retire from advanced positions they had occupied. The nature of the terrain is favorable to German defensive tactics, the banks of the rivers Scarpe and Seneffe forming an excellent protection for numberless nests of machine guns.

These two sections, with the ruins of Roubaix have been the scene of the hardest fighting, and although the British troops had to fall back from the extreme limit of their advance it appears that they still hold positions beyond where they started from early on Thursday. All reports again lay stress on the vast number of German troops thrown into the firing line and during the latter stage of operations reinforcements both of men and guns were arriving in large quantities.

Last night's French communiqué mentions the capture of Craonne, which will complete the French hold on the heights in this sector and will provide valuable observation facilities over a large tract of territory towards Laon in the north.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The official statement issued yesterday by the German headquarters staff follows:

Western Front—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Arras front between Acheville and Queant, along a stretch of 18 miles, a fresh British attempt to break through has failed, although made by from 16 to 17 divisions after the strongest development of artillery power. From dawn until late into the night repeated attacks by the British broke down before our lines and under our counterattacks. The British only succeeded in forcing their way into Fresnoy. Near Bullecourt small portions of our foremost trenches remained in British hands. The battle was continuing early today.

The behavior of the men was unsurpassable. Aside from heavy sanguinary losses inflicted on the enemy troops we captured more than 1000 prisoners. The fact that our opponents had assembled strong British cavalry forces southeast of Arras shows what hopes the British had placed upon this attack.

Front of Crown Prince Frederick William: North of the Soissons-Rheims line the artillery battle is in full swing. It has increased to great intensity between the Aisne and Brimont, where our batteries subjected to their destructive fire filled enemy trenches. Laon has again been shelled by the French.

Near and west of Braye and on the Winterberg, west of Craonne, several French attacks broke down with severe losses under our infantry and artillery fire.

Eastern theater: In the Carpathians three Russian battalions attacked our positions north of the Suchitza Valley, but without any success.

Between Lake Presba and the Tchernia River, on both sides of the Vardar River and on the Struma, the artillery activity is being revived at times.

The German War Office communication issued last evening says: On the Arras front British attacks on both sides of Bullecourt and strong French attacks on the Aisne front between Berry au Bac and Brimont were repulsed.

which were easily repulsed, are the only other items noted in the communiqué.

The War Office communication issued last evening reads:

The number of German prisoners captured in yesterday's operations exceeded 900, including eight officers.

During the day our own troops strengthened their positions in the sectors of the Hindenburg line captured yesterday, and have progressed along the German trenches, killing many Germans and taking several prisoners.

A number of successful bombing raids were carried out by our airplanes yesterday, resulting in severe fighting in the air. Three hostile machines were brought down by our airplanes and five others were driven out of control. Two other German machines were shot down by the fire from the ground, and another was compelled to land behind our lines. Two of our airplanes are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued from the War Office last evening reads:

During the day, in an operation splendidly carried out, we gained possession of the village of Craonne and several points of support east and north of that locality. The number of prisoners accounted for up to the present is 150.

Northwest of Rheims, after a heavy artillery preparation, we started this morning an attack in which our troops captured the first German line on a front of four kilometers. We have taken about 600 prisoners, including eight officers.

In the Champagne the artillery fighting has been violent all day in the region south and southwest of Moronvillers.

Belgian communication: Intermittent cannonades have occurred on several parts of the front.

Allied aviators bombarded the German aviation center of Ghistel (Flanders) on the night of May 3-4. Belgian aviators alone dropped 1500 kilograms of projectiles.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—An official statement issued yesterday by the Russian War Department says:

Western front: In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Kuhari, our opponents maintained an intense artillery fire, exploded mines and threw bombs against our trenches.

In the region of Kabarovze the enemy forces exploded a mine between their and our wire entanglements. Our trenches were not damaged.

Rumanian front: In the region of Viboshkard, 20 miles northwest of Fokshani, our guerrillas, supported by infantry scouts, cut through the network of wire entanglements and pursued the Germans as far as Kallman. Approaching German reserves tried to surround our guerrillas, but the latter, forcing their way at the point of the bayonet, returned to their trenches.

Caucasian front: There was firing, and scouting reconnaissances took place.

Aerial activity: East of Tukum a German airplane was brought down by rifle fire. It fell within the enemy lines, catching fire during its descent.

In the region of Zaturze a German airplane was brought down by our artillery fire. It fell between our trenches and the enemy entanglements.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PLOTS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The source of the funds spent by Labor's National Peace Council in alleged efforts to obstruct munition manufacture is being investigated in the trial of Capt. Franz von Rintelen, David Lamar and six others.

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, said wealthy men had contributed. It has been brought out that the impression abroad was that Andrew Carnegie was behind the movement and the prosecution says the money really came from the German Government.

Counsel for David Lamar charged today that the prosecution had been inspired by munition makers. It was intimated that this will be brought out in evidence the defense expects to introduce.

On cross examination of Secretary Bohm of the Central Federated Union, he admitted that he voluntarily went to United States District Attorney Marshall in September, 1915, and offered to give all the evidence he possessed. It was intimated by the defense that an effort will be made to show he did this to save himself from indictment.

REJECTED RECRUIT GETS POSITION BACK

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Great Northern Railroad has issued the following statement, says the Chronicle:

"All employees who enlist for military service will find their places waiting for them when they get through serving the country."

It was called to the superintendent's attention that William Yarno, age 17, who tried to enlist and was rejected from the National Guard because of his age, was refused his position when he returned to the Great Northern shops. "He can have his job back today," said the superintendent.

CHILEAN MINISTER DID NOT SEEK PASSPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Berlin message denies the statement in Dutch papers as to the Chilean Minister in Berlin having asked for his passports.

SOCIALISTS OF ENTENTE NOT TO MEET IN SWEDEN

Only German and Austrian Leaders to Attend Discredited International Conference

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—According to a German newspaper, the Russian Socialists have declined to take part in the Socialist conference at Stockholm. This is probably correct, at any rate as to the great body of Russian Socialists. A report from Stockholm itself indicates that the conference may be still further discredited by the refusal even of the Swedish Socialists to take part in the so-called international conference at which the French, British and Belgian Socialist parties are not represented.

So far these are the latest reports as to this meeting, which is due to begin today hence. In any case, its pretensions to be a plenary meeting of the International Socialist Bureau have been sufficiently discredited. There will be present at it Herr Scheideemann, leader of the German Majority Socialists, and Dr. Adler, leader of the corresponding party in Austria, possibly some Russian Socialists, but no other representatives of Socialism in the Entente countries.

The erroneous idea that Belgian Socialist leaders, including M. Vandervelde, would take part, has been officially denied. At the outbreak of war the executive committee of the International Socialist Bureau had its headquarters at Brussels and consisted of M. Vandervelde, M. Bertrand and M. Anseele, with Camille Huysmans as secretary, all these being members of the Belgian Parliament.

With the outbreak of the war the executive committee was broken up, M. Vandervelde and M. Huysmans leaving Belgium and M. Bertrand and M. Anseele remaining.

The offices of the executive committee were temporarily transferred to The Hague and three Dutch Socialist leaders, M. M. Troelstra, van Kol and Alberda, were added temporarily to the executive committee. It is these Dutch leaders who are accused by the Belgian and French Socialists of strong pro-German tendencies, who have initiated this conference; but a prominent part has been played by the Danish Socialist leader, M. Stauning, who is credited with similar opinions.

The invitation of the Dutch Socialists to the administrative committee of the French Socialist Party to be represented at the conference was met by a flat refusal, a resolution being passed which referred to the Russian revolution and the intervention of the United States as definitely making the war one for the vindication of the rights of peoples, and declaring that such a conference could only have the purpose and result of tending towards a separate peace.

In his newspaper, the Social Democrat, M. Branting referred to the French reply as being made under misapprehension, and he appeared to consider that the object of the meeting was simply to consolidate the Socialist forces everywhere, apart as it were, from all question of the war. M. Branting is an outstanding personality who is credited with anything but pro-German feelings, and who is said to have used his influence in Petrograd against the idea of a separate peace.

M. Branting was evidently under the mistaken idea that the Belgian Socialists had agreed to some denial of this being published after his statement, and the latest news seems to indicate that the Swedish Socialists are themselves recasting their ideas about the conference.

STATEMENT ON ALIEN MUNITION WORKERS' STRIKE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—In the House of Commons yesterday a question was asked by W. C. Anderson as to whether the nearly 30,000 aliens in South Lancashire have ceased work and whether the stoppage was due to the Munition Ministry's inaction in regard to the refusal

of some Rochdale employers to comply with the Munitions Act.

The Government's spokesman, who replied, while conceding the main facts, denied that the ministry had not intervened.

The men had been informed that failing a settlement the Government would bring the matter before the munitions tribunal, and attempts at a solution having finally failed, the Ministry had lodged a complaint against the firm with the tribunal.

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS EACH TO SEND A UNIT

Twenty Five-Men Quotas Will Be Trained at Officers' Camps Opening This Month

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-five enlisted men from each National Guard regiment will have an opportunity to participate in officers training camps opening on May 20.

"The War Department specially desires to have the older and the most capable noncommissioned officers of the National Guard attend these camps," said an official announcement today, "knowing that many of these have the qualifications to become company commanders or first lieutenants." Such National Guardsmen will probably not be required to report before May 20.

To guard the morals, check the hazards of camp life and to stimulate recreational facilities, Secretary of War Baker today, appointed a commission on all training camp activities. The commission consists of Raymond B. Fosdick, New York; Lee F. Hammer, New York; Joseph Lee, Boston; Malcolm L. McBride, Cleveland; Thomas J. Howells, Pittsburgh; John R. Mott of the International Y. M. C. A.; Maj. Palmer E. Force, U. S. A.; Charles P. Mill, Pittsburgh; and Joseph Raycroft, director of physical education, Princeton University.

PLEA FOR COUNTRY BANKS IN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Cannon of Illinois today championed the country banks in a speech before the House, declaring that the Federal banking system of this country will never be a success until a system is devised whereby the country banks have more power in the banking system of the nation.

The representative spoke in favor of the Glass amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, which provides for mobilization of national resources.

WOMEN TO HAVE A MODEL GARDEN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A truck garden known as the demonstration garden of the League of Patriotic Women of Milwaukee, will soon be started on a five-acre lot near the Milwaukee Normal School, says the Journal. The use of the lot will be donated to the league, and various detachments of women will assist in its cultivation. A large American flag will be placed in the center. Plots will be given in other sections of the city which various women's organizations may cultivate, but they will all be affiliated with the main garden. F. J. Sievers of the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture, will supervise the work.

OKLAHOMA FOOD CAMPAIGN ACTIVE

DALLAS, Tex.—A News special from Oklahoma City says that Oklahoma bankers, business men and publicists are cooperating with the farm demonstration agents of the several counties in a movement to increase production of food crops and feed crops as a part of their patriotic response to the appeal by the Government, and in behalf of general improvement in farming methods of the State. Governor Williams last week appointed a State Food Commission to work with the farmers and farm agents. Associations are being formed in all the counties of the State.

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP

Fileene's

\$15 silk dresses

A Fileene Specialty

The picture shows two styles; on the left a practical pongee with printed borders; on the right something new, a two-tone dress of crepe de Chine.

The \$15 dresses (sketched) are not the best of the \$15 stock by any means—there are three styles in heavy firm lustrous taffeta designed for small, average and stout women.

Airy, frothy net dresses combined with lace, beginning at \$29.50.

(Fileene's—small orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NO PROMISES BY MR. BALFOUR TO DEPUTATION

He Received Fitzgerald Party, Heard Its Appeal on the Irish Question, and Agreed to Report What Had Been Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports published in morning papers today relating to a call made upon Mr. Balfour by a committee of Irish Americans under the leadership of former Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston on Friday, are inaccurate and distorted. The Christian Science Monitor is informed officially.

Mr. Balfour did receive the deputation, but any report that he promised to make any recommendation is without foundation. It has been published that he was told that the settlement of the Irish question is a prerequisite to the whole-hearted participation of Irish Americans in the war, and that he promised to cable to Mr. Lloyd George a recommendation.

The facts are as follows: Mr. Balfour received the deputation at the House. The members of the deputation talked frankly to him and he manifested to them the interest all Englishmen feel in a settlement of the Irish question in one way or another. He said he would report what had been said—that was all.

It is explained that Mr. Balfour could not make a recommendation even if he were so disposed, because the Irish question is not within his official purview.

It is believed by Government officials and by the mission that the rank and file of Irish Americans, interested as they are in a settlement, would not countenance the obstruction of the question into the present crisis. Least of all would they have it appear that any of their compatriots would seek to hold up the British Government's agents in this country at this critical time.

NEW HAVEN STOCK ISSUE IS FAVORED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Senate Friday passed the bill amending the charter of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which would permit the company to issue \$50,000,000 of preferred stock to take up outstanding indebtedness.

IRISH MASS MEETING DISTURBERS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—After half an hour of disturbance caused by those who demanded home rule resolutions,

the mass meeting of Loyal Americans of Irish Birth last night pledged absolute loyalty to the United States Government and support for the army draft.

Former Senator O'Gorman appealed for vigorous action in the war, Mayor Mitchell criticized the seditious elements among Irish-Americans, Bainbridge Colby said the Irish revolution had nothing to do with the present case and Chief Magistrate William McAdoo said the small faction creating the disturbance in the hall did not represent the people of Ireland but were the worst enemies of Ireland.

INTERNED SHIPS SURVEYED BY SHIPPING BOARD

All the German Vessels Found Damaged, the Three Hamburg Liners Most Seriously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The shipping board's survey of ships interned in the ports of the United States has disclosed that the three great steamships of the Hamburg-American line, the President Lincoln, the President Grant and the Pennsylvania, are the most extensively damaged of the German vessels. The repairs on each of these ships will approximate \$250,000. This estimate was made today by John A. Donald, the member of the board under whose direct supervision the survey board appointed on April 7 is operating.

While small in comparison with the ships mentioned above, the nine vessels interned in Hawaiian ports are more seriously damaged.

Two ships are being repaired at the Cramp yards at Philadelphia. There are six at Boston, of which number five will be repaired; three in private yards and possibly two in the navy yard. In addition there are four at Baltimore, two at Norfolk, two at Wilmington, N. C., one at Savannah, one at Charleston, one at Jacksonville, four at Pensacola and three at New Orleans. All the ships down the coast from Wilmington will be repaired at the navy yards at Charleston and New Orleans.

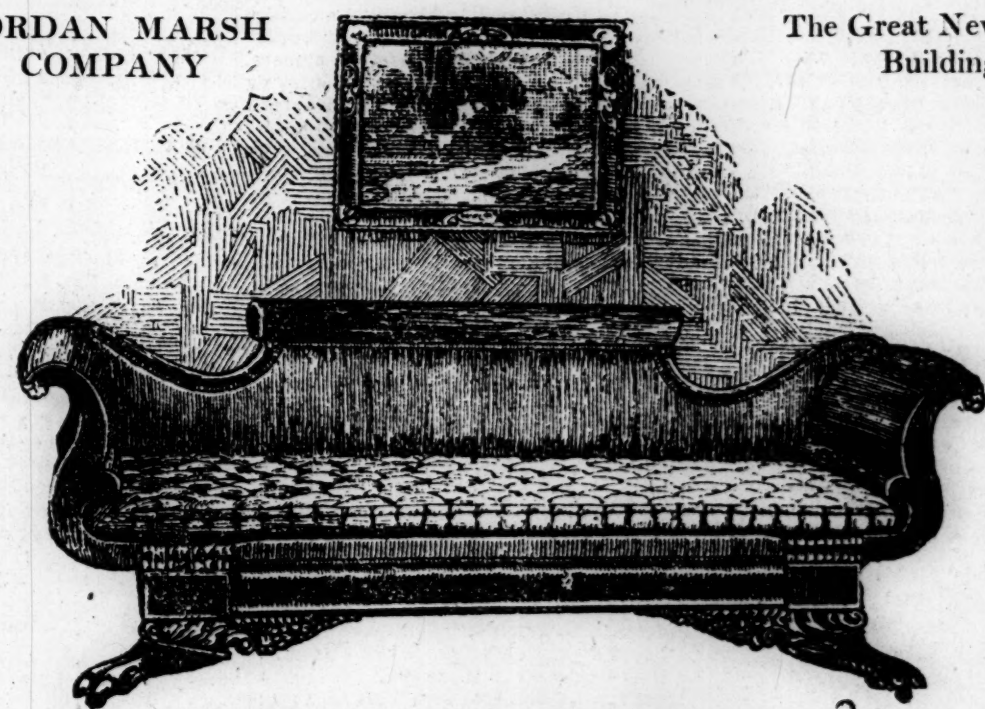
The Austrian ships have been surveyed, and have all been found to be damaged in similar manner to the German ships.

WOMEN AID COLORADO GUARD

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa.—Colorado's women voluntarily are paying a military poll tax, says the Punxsutawney Spirit. This is one of the "bits" that the women are doing to help their country prepare for war. The money received from the woman's voluntary poll tax fund is being used to take care of the recruits to the National Guard of Colorado during the period in which they are neither under State nor Federal service.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

The Great New Building



Furniture of Character
Virginia Sofa

A Distinctly American Creation

Suggestive of spacious halls and noted Southern hospitality—and typical of the finest designing and workmanship of the Jeffersonian period. A truly charming piece with the exquisite carvings—graceful design and luxurious upholstery.

Priced very moderately at 179.00

Of course there are other charming pieces to match, together with appropriate Upholsteries—Floor Coverings, Curtains—in fact replicas of all the fine old furnishings of days gone by are to be found in the GREAT NEW BUILDING.

Jordan Marsh Company

ESPIONAGE BILL POWERS OPPOSED IN THE SENATE

Search Warrant Clause Declared
to Permit of Serious Invasion
of Personal Rights — Press
Censorship Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administration espionage bill met further opposition in the Senate today, several members condemning the broad powers contained in the committee amendment providing for the issuance of search warrants. Senator Cummins of Iowa opening the debate, declared that the section would permit a serious invasion of the personal rights of citizens.

Consideration of the bill will extend over to next week, when Senator Johnson of California is to attempt to defeat the press censorship clause. A mail censorship chapter also is destined to meet with serious opposition. The search warrant section opposed today reads as follows:

"A search warrant may be issued in conformity with the provisions of this act for the purpose of searching any premises or person to discover any property, or papers, held, secured, or used, or intended to be held, secured or used, in violation of or in aid of violation of any law of the United States, or of a treaty of the United States, or of the rights or obligations of the United States under the law of nations."

Consideration of an espionage measure continued in the Senate during Friday. An export embargo amendment, about which the fight in the Senate has centered, was modified so as to substitute for the general authority proposed a provision to empower the President to restrict exports in specific cases when American goods are reaching the enemy.

The substitute embargo clause, agreed to by a vote in which partisan lines were eliminated, reads:

"When during the pending war the President shall find that exports to a particular country are being used, directly or indirectly, to supply an enemy country, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export any article or articles from the United States to such country except under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."

The committee draft of the embargo section, which had been submitted by the President, proposed that whenever the United States is at war and the President should find the public safety or welfare required, exports might be embargoed.

An amendment to the new embargo section by Senator Fernald of Maine, which the Senate adopted, 50 to 11, would authorize the President to prohibit exports of tin plates or tin containers "whenever the United States is without an adequate supply." Senator Fernald and others have urged a tinplate embargo because of shortage and suspension of canneries.

After Administration leaders had lost an insistent fight for retention of the original censorship section, the Espionage Bill was passed in the House Friday with a final vote of 260 to 105. A modified censorship section was, however, incorporated in the bill late in the day, after the House by an overwhelming vote had entirely stricken out the former provisions. This amendment was introduced by Representative Gard and was adopted by a vote of 190 to 185.

It is now expressly provided in the bill that nothing in the censorship section "shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment or criticism upon any fact or any of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives or the publishing of the same." The time created by the bill consists of publication, willfully or without proper authority, of any information relating to the national defense or that is or may be useful to the enemy. A jury trying the case must determine both whether the act was willfully committed and whether or not it would be useful to an enemy.

Some opponents of censorship had left the chamber and were not reached in time to vote on the second reading when the censorship advocates turned defeat into victory. The Gard substitute reads:

"During any national emergency resulting in a war in which the United States is a party or from imminence of such war, the publication willfully and without proper authority of any information relating to the national defense that is or may be useful to the enemy is hereby prohibited; and the President is hereby authorized to declare by proclamation the existence of such national emergency and is hereby authorized from time to time by proclamation to declare the character of such information which is or may be useful to the enemy, and in any prosecution hereunder the jury trying the case shall determine not only whether the defendants did willfully and without proper authority publish the information relating to the national defense as set out in the indictment, but also whether such information was of such character as to be useful to the enemy. Provided: That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment or criticism upon any fact or any of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives or the publishing of the same. Whoever violates the foregoing provision shall upon conviction therefor be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or

by imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both."

This substitute was sponsored by Mr. Gard as more liberal than the committee proposal just rejected by the House in that it provided specifically for jury trial, constituted the jury as judges of fact and gave to the jury the right of saying whether the information published was of a character useful to the enemy.

Representative Graham assailed the offering of the substitute after the House had voted on the various substitutes previously offered and had finally voted to strike from the bill the entire section. Mr. Gard ardently offered the substitute as "subsection A of section 3," instead of proposing it as a substitute for the defeated section 4.

The move of the administration forces in offering a final substitute after the rejection of various amendments and the striking out of the section was unexpected.

It caught the opponents of a drastic censorship unawares and there was a hurried effort to get back into the chamber by members who had left in the belief that the censorship fight had ended in a victory for the advocates of a free press. Meanwhile, the administration forces were busy and founded up a number of members for the vote on the Gard compromise. Absentees hurt the anticensorship side more than the Administration cohorts, according to the comment of surprised members after the approval of the Gard provision.

Comparatively little debate was had in the House on the bill itself. Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee made the closing speech for the bill, but the committee proposal was voted down even after he had informed the House that President Wilson desired its approval. The Administration faction did not meet effective work during the brief debate on the Gard substitute. Wavering members were brought into line by the argument that the substitute was far less drastic than the original section and the guarantee of a jury trial offered comparative freedom of speech.

HOUSING IN NEW YORK CITY HAS IMPROVED

Tax Reform Given Credit to a
Large Degree—Unimproved
Property Pays Higher Rate

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Housing conditions in New York are better today than they were 10 years ago, when the city had fewer inhabitants by 25 per cent. And it is claimed that a simple bit of half-way tax reform did it. Unimproved property in New York used to be assessed for taxation purposes at 30 per cent of its true valuation. Today the owner of a vacant lot pays taxes on 100 per cent valuation. And although \$620,000,000 worth of property in the city is still being held out of use, its owners pay \$13,000,000 a year for the privilege. They are only a small proportion of the landlords who, 10 years ago, were content to pay taxes on a 30 per cent valuation and hold their land idle while the growth of the community doubled and trebled its value. The rest could not stand the strain of paying on a 100 per cent valuation. They either put up buildings or sold to others willing and able to build.

New York has proved the wisdom of reducing tax exemptions enjoyed by speculators in vacant lands, but it has not yet demonstrated the wisdom of extending exemption to the enterprising owner who improves his property, and making up for the loss on revenues by taxing improved and unimproved land equally, on the basis of its potential value to the community.

Manhattan has been swamped during the past six months by poor women and families suddenly made wealthy or prosperous by the industrial boom, and apartments in such popular districts as Washington Square, Gramercy Park, Murray Hill and Columbia University are high. Gone are the days when three or four cozy rooms with a fireplace could be found in some old dwelling near Washington Square for \$25 or \$30 a month. Today they will bring \$60 or \$75 at the least. It is a fact, according to Tenement Commissioner Murphy, that a family of moderate means can find modern, sanitary flats or apartments with hot and cold water, not 20 minutes from Broadway, at \$4 and 35 cents a room, North and east of the Harlem River a vast tract of land given over 10 years ago to vacant lots and scattered suburban homes today houses a million persons in its modern new apartments and flat buildings.

The Bronx has become the home of tens of thousands of families with moderate incomes, a large proportion of whom have migrated from the lower East Side as the first step in their upward economic progress. And they are well housed at rents that compare favorably with those of much smaller cities.

AUTOIST SENTENCED TO A TERM IN JAIL

MALDEN, Mass.—Samuel W. Wilson of 13 Maynard Street was yesterday sentenced to serve five months in the House of Correction in Cambridge after being found guilty of charges of drunkenness and operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in the Malden District Court. He was arrested in Medford the preceding night, following a collision. Judge Charles M. Bruce sentenced him to pay \$5 on the charge of drunkenness and \$100 on the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, but as he was unable to pay the fine, Judge Bruce changed the sentence to five months in the House of Correction.

HARVARD MEN URGED TO LEAD FOR PROHIBITION

Boston Graduate in Article in
Alumni Bulletin Makes Ap-
peal for Cooperation in Stamp-
ing Out "King Alcohol"

An appeal to Harvard men to join the leaders and not the stragglers in the march of national prohibition in the United States and to stamp out once for all the idea that inebriety is "essential to a successful celebration," whether of undergraduates or of graduates, is made by Lawrence G. Brooks '02, a Boston attorney, in an article on "King Alcohol and the War" in the current number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

He opens the letter with a reference to a "serio-comic discussion of the use of liquor at class functions appearing in the columns of the Bulletin four or five years ago in which it was apparently impossible to treat the matter in any but a humorous vein." Mr. Brooks points out that college men are rapidly changing their old attitude toward the use of liquor for any purpose whatever, and he wants to know whether Harvard and Harvard men are to promote or retard, lead or follow the movement for national prohibition.

He refers to the action of the war-torn nations which "have recognized one foe in their midst and with singular unanimity they have attacked the common enemy, the worst autocrator of the lot, King Alcohol." He cites the vigorous action of Russia in prohibiting vodka and the hesitating policy of Great Britain in dealing with the liquor problem.

"Our own country has made progress," he writes. "The medical fraternity is conducting an effective campaign not only for temperance, but for total abstinence. Big business, always with an eye to efficiency, has done the same with the result that the larger part of the area of the country is dry. 'Now we have entered the war. It is our imperative duty to provision the Allies. Not having enough food on hand adequately to feed ourselves how can we fulfill this duty? Obviously our most immediate and dangerous enemy is food shortage. In such a situation what further need be said for national prohibition than that the amount of foodstuffs going into the production of beer and distilled liquors would feed 7,000,000 persons."

"Meantime, in this particular connection, what of our alma mater? The question of the relation of colleges to drink has lately been thrown into relief by the action of the graduating class at New Haven, which voted to dispense with liquor at its class dinner, and by the vote of an important college fraternity in the West to forbid the use of liquor in its chapter houses. Is Harvard to promote or retard this movement? Will she lead or follow?"

"Surely the graduates in whose power it lies, by persuasion and by force of example, to influence sons of younger club associates, will not disavow this opportunity to place Harvard in the van of the movement for increased human and economic efficiency."

"If it is unwise, as intelligent people have come to believe it is, to tempt the race, and particularly youth, with alcohol, there is no exception for undergraduates. If at this time it is criminal waste to divert 6,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs to produce alcoholic beverages, the demand for such beverages, whether on the part of graduates, undergraduates, or any other sane persons, is little short of criminal."

"Those who hitherto have felt under no obligation to the rest of mankind to cooperate in stamping out one of the worst curses which has ever afflicted it, will perhaps for the first time begin to realize that there is such a motto as 'noblesse oblige.' They now have the opportunity to exercise self-denial and unselfishness, with credit to themselves and their university and to the advantage of their fellowmen."

EXPLOSIVES OF LOW PRICE ARE MUCH NEEDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An explosion takes place when two or more bodies which may be inert in the cold proceed to unite chemically in the presence of heat or under conditions favorable to their union, with such intensity that the whole thing is over almost as soon as it is begun. One other thing is necessary, and that is that the products of the chemical union or those cast aside in the process shall have much greater volume than the unexploded mass. The gases set free by an explosion of gunpowder occupy about 300 times the volume of the powder. The gases that result from an explosion of nitroglycerine take up 1200 times as much room, and these are expanded by the heat produced nearly eight times more.

Substantially all commercial high explosives in the United States contain nitroglycerine. Its way is well known and it serves the purpose required of it. The trouble is that glycerine, of which, with nitric and sulphuric acids, the explosive is made, has risen in price from 12 cents a pound a few years ago to 60 cents and more at present. John R. Markdic, a member of the American Chemical Society, has written in the current number of Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering on the wisdom of making other bodies which cost less, take the place of the explosive glycerine. Low-priced explosives are very much needed in engineering undertakings and in mining. The two explosives especially recom-

mended for commercial use are T. N. T. and picric acid. T. N. T. means tri-nitro-toluol, just as dynamite might be said to be made of tri-nitro-glycerine and earthy bodies. The first T. N. T. then, means tri-nitro, and signifies what we might call three tails of nitric acid stuck on to the molecule. Toluol is one of the light liquids that come over in the distillation of coal tar. When adequately combined with nitric acid, it becomes T. N. T. Picric acid enjoys the distinction of being both a yellow dyestuff and an explosive. To make that they start with carboic acid, which also comes from coal tar. If there is a great demand for carboic acid and it is dear, chemists can take benzol, a more abundant tar product, and do a few things to it whereupon it will also become carboic acid. If we treat carboic acid in just the same way as glycerine or toluol, with nitric and sulphuric acids, until those three tails from the nitric acid are hooked on, we have picric acid, the chemical name for which is tri-nitro-phenol.

FARMERS OF NEGRO RACE SEEK LOANS OF FEDERAL BANKS

Equality in Distribution of Funds
Urged by Progressive White
Neighbors in South

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Negro question has appeared in the affairs of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, says the Times-Picayune. A number of Negro farmers throughout the district, composed of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, are anxious for the benefits of the new cheap money system, and have applied for membership in the local associations through which the loans are asked and made. One organization refused to receive them and others have delayed action until they could consider the situation.

Some of the organizations have written to the Farm Loan Board for advice and guidance, and that brought the matter up officially. Officially, the board has ruled that there is nothing before it to pass upon. The law does not make any distinction between borrowers, so that they be on the land and seek to improve it and increase production. Officially, the members have advised their correspondents not to raise any such issue. The southern white man has always claimed he is the industrious Negro's best friend, and he is expected to prove it in this instance. Besides, it is self interest to improve an entire community instead of parts of it, which would be the case if the Negro farmers in any section were prevented from borrowing the money that would permit the progress so much desired.

The white farmers were counseled to treat the matter strictly as a question of business, and not as a race issue. In some of the small communities there will not be enough applicants to form an association, unless the Negroes are let in, and the white farmers should regard it as gain that the Negroes are willing to show enterprise without being educated and by the question will assume any serious proportion, or that it will ever be called upon to deal with the matter more formally.

There was another event which caused considerable comment in the Farm Loan Bank. It involved Louisiana women, although the dowry issue did not figure. A woman farmer in North Louisiana sent word that she intended to organize a loan association among the farmers of her sex. There are a number of these, capable of and eager to improve their properties, and the dowry would not affect the size of the loans or the security in their case.

Alabama won the race for the first loan association to send in all its papers in due shape to be acted upon by the appraisers and the bank, although appraisers have not yet been appointed. The winner was Grand Bay, where there are evidently a number of small farmers, for there are 38 members in the organization, and the applications for loans total \$33,100.

R. B. Dodson is the secretary-treasurer who achieved the record. Columbus, Miss., only lost for that State by a narrow margin. The envelope forwarded from there by H. G. McGowan, secretary, was only one mail delivery behind. Although there are only 13 members in the Columbus contingent, they asked for a total advance of \$23,500. The bulk of business convinces the bank board that this district will easily capture the national championship.

OVATIONS TO FRENCH MISSION IN MIDDLE WEST

Marshal Joffre Hailed as World
Hero by Great Audience—M.
Viviani Tells Story of Saving
of Paris From Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In its first public reception to the French mission last night, Chicago showed itself devoted to the cause of France and democracy. No lesser word can interpret the depth and earnestness of the greeting given to Marshal Joffre and René Viviani.

M. Viviani was led to respond with an address in which he intertwined the democracies of France and America. In the midst of it his words brought tears to the eyes of Marshal Joffre. The audience rose, with cheering and waving of flags of the two nations. The French leaders clasped hands and kissed each other.

When M. Viviani finished his speech the chairman of the meeting announced that he had spoken for the marshal. Chicago would have none of it, however, and finally M. Viviani moved over to Marshal Joffre's side and whispered in his ear. Marshal Joffre's right hand gave a quick gesture of decision and rising he held out an American and a French flag and briefly told of his gladness in their union.

It was his first speech in America aside from a few words in Congress and brought the cheering throngs to their feet amid waving flags by asserting that the French and American flags would never separate while the struggle for liberty continued.

He spoke in French, waving first one flag and then the other, finally twining the two together. His words were few and the auditors, few of whom understood French, cheered so vociferously that even the stenographers could not record all he said, brief as it was. General Joffre said in part:

"My friends, I am proud to have in my hand the American flag, which is to the American people what the French flag is to the people of France, a symbol of liberty. I hold in my other hand the flag of France, who has given of her best, her stanchest, her bravest, and which also stands for liberty."

"I had the honor to carry the French flag on the field of battle, and I am glad to join this flag of many battles to the flag that has never known defeat. With this flag I bring to you the salute of the French Army to the American people, our stanch ally in the common cause."

As he joined the two flags of red, white and blue with the closing words, the whole assembly mounted their seats and cheered.

It was when M. Viviani referred to the first onrush of the German Army almost to the doors of Paris and the order of Joffre to take the offense that drove the enemy 30 miles that the hero of the Marne brushed tears away with his clenched fist and rose impulsively to embrace the orator.

M. Viviani said: "In coming into this hall tonight, I was deeply touched by the applause which rang out as the national air of France was played and also that of America. I have also been very deeply impressed with the talks made by Chairman Bawer, the Mayor of Chicago and the Governor of Illinois."

"In 1871 France was against us, and we suffered heavy losses, and they took our Alsace and Lorraine. But we will have it back tomorrow. Our country has been very patient in spite of many provocations, of which I might mention Tangier, Casa Blanca and others, but it was not until 1914 that it became imperative for us to defend our rights."

"Germany, which had been preparing itself for this war for a period of 45 years, then came forward expecting to conquer in a few hours, a few days, or a few months, but all of our children answered the call as they would that of their own mother, and while the enemy was temporarily successful, as fate was against us, we withdrew until our general had completed our general plan for defense. He then gave us the word: 'Forward!' Then our soldiers with blood in their eyes and determination in their hearts responded bravely, and 50 kilometers had been retaken. 'It is with the greatest pleasure

that I can recall the part your country played right from the opening of the war, as I recall seeing first 54 American ambulances enter in the service. I also recall the beautiful work done right from the start by your American doctors."

"While you were a considerable distance from the seat of war, and while, owing to the censor, the true story of the battle of the Marne never reached you, it is impossible that you did not have some idea of the battles of the Marne, Yser, Somme and Verdun, where you should have seen the French army as it really was."

"Inspired by the feeling of democracy, the grand armies of France proceeded on their victorious way in keeping with the spirit of patriotism and democracy which had animated the hearts of their brethren in responding from this side of the Atlantic. It is this spirit which will lead us to the abolishment of autocracy. This is the reason the people of this country respond so freely to the call of your President for the freedom of the world."

In speaking briefly at a banquet which preceded the mass meeting M. Viviani said: "Come to us, American brothers. Come and fight side by side with your French brothers, with your allied brotherhood. Come under your glorious banner to fight for the democracy of the world and show our men that when the rights of a single nation are violated the rights of all nations are trampled under foot."

Marshal Joffre was cheered wildly everywhere. In his service uniform he rode through miles of crowded streets with hand almost constantly raised at salute. Especially enthusiastic was the welcome of many children who never failed to recognize "Papa" Joffre on sight, nor he to catch their greetings.

At Marshal Joffre's side rode former Premier Viviani. Vice-Admiral Chocheprat and Lieutenant Fabry shared in the crowd's applause. Accompanying them as the Government's representative was Breckinridge Long, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Lieutenant Colonel Spencer Cosby, former American attaché at the Paris Embassy, and Lieutenant Commander Allen Buchanan of the Navy.

SALOON KEEPER'S SON SEES EVIL OF SALOON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Gottfried Odaff, whose father owns a saloon in Chicago, has written the following interesting letter to a Chicago paper, says the Enquirer: "I am 17 years old, and a saloon keeper's son. I have acted as bartender for him for more than a year. I would like to declare war on whisky, but I do not know how to start. I am ready, however, at any moment."

"My father says I am foolish. Is it true? I know that whisky is poison. To see my friends (liquor users—our customers, I mean) poisoned by the daily use of whisky is too much for me. I do not use intoxicants. I know when you do a thing once you will do it over and over again, and at last it will become a formed habit and hard to forget. I would like to reform my customers on the whisky problem."

"Customers come in and buy a pint of whisky to take with them to work, and then when they are through at night they return and drink glass after glass."

"Some of them drink more whisky than I do water. I won't sell them as much as they want, and then my father gets angry. It would hurt business for whisky to go—but I would like to see it go just the same."

"On our books we have charged against some men more than they can earn in a week—just for whisky."

DEFENSE COUNCIL BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Carter of Massachusetts introduced a bill in the House on Friday, providing for the appropriation of \$500,000 for the use of the Council of National Defense. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS POUR IN RAPIDLY

Indications That the Two Billions
Asked by the United States
Will Be Greatly Oversub-
scribed—Flood of Telegrams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan" came into the Treasury at the rate of \$20,000,000 an hour on Friday. Five hundred telegrams, less than 2 per cent of the total number of banks from which replies are expected, had been classified by states and tabulated when the office closed at 4 p. m. These 500 responses carried offers of subscription to the amount of \$138,674,000.

Should the ratio of the first subscription be maintained in the replies from the other banks, the banks and their customers alone would offer subscriptions totalling \$7,000,000,000. One subscription of \$20,000,000 was received from a bank in New York. Another was for \$5,000,000.

Amounts subscribed by the first banks to respond, grouped by states, included: Connecticut \$1,195,000, Maine \$320,000, Massachusetts \$4,980,000, New Hampshire \$40,000, New York \$72,942,000, Rhode Island \$630,000, Vermont \$245,000.

Responses tabulated Friday do not include telegrams received Thursday, many of which contained subscriptions ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

The subscriptions from Boston amounted to \$2,050,000.

Secretary McAdoo Pleased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leaving for Washington after conferring with bankers Friday, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said that the responses to the Liberty Loan call were immensely gratifying and he felt sure it would be an immense success. It is estimated that between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 have been subscribed from this city.

DALLAS OFFERED LOW RATE ON GLASS JARS

DALLAS, Tex.—C. O. Moser, in charge of the agricultural bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, said that a Dallas wholesale firm had made an exceptionally low price on 1,000,000 glass jars, about 300 carloads, the number it is estimated would be required to fortify the county residents against a food shortage. Owing to the fact that the required capital, about \$47,000, is not available, says the News, a rapid canvass of farmers will be made immediately to ascertain definitely the number they will need and will agree to pay for. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association has agreed to underwrite the purchase when this estimate has been made.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS INCREASING

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Development work in the California oil fields for the first three months of 1917 amounts to twice the results achieved a year ago for the same period, according to reliable reports, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Coalinga. During this period 287 new wells were started, as against 143 wells for the same period last year.

The statistics indicate that the present rate of production of the average well is slightly lower than it was during the last year, which fact, in conjunction with the constantly decreasing stocks stored, indicates no immediate cessation of drilling activity.

Lunch and Dine at the Colonial Restaurant

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NAVY YARD MEN GO ON TEN-HOUR BASIS MONDAY

Washington Officials Authorize Change From Eight-Hour Shifts to Meet Great Amount of Work on Hand and Coming

Mechanics, electricians and other workmen at the Charlestown Navy Yard will go on a 10-hour basis Monday as the result of authorization received from the Navy Department at Washington today. About 3500 men now working in two eight-hour shifts are effected by the change in hours.

Navy officials said today that the four extra hours of labor a day are necessary because of the great amount of work on hand and the still larger amount of work that is known to be coming. Most of the shops in the yard will be closed tomorrow because of the 10-hour schedule that is to be put in effect Monday.

An appeal for more civilian workmen for a long list of positions at the navy yard was made today. Vacancies are constantly occurring at the yard, the opportunity for immediate appointment is good, and present inducements are that the positions now open will furnish employment for an indefinite time. The industrial division of the Navy must be at topmost efficiency if the armed branch of the Navy is to do its work properly.

Men who are not eligible to serve the United States in other ways are needed at the navy yard for any of the following occupations: Acetylene operator, boatbuilder, shipper and caulker, drill, flange turner, furnace heater, puncher and shearer, rope maker, sailmaker, loftman, ships rigger, welder, fitter and smith, and helper. Applications or inquiries about these positions may be made at the main gate of the navy yard any day between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Training at Harvard

Military Work to Go on a Ten-Hour Day Schedule Monday

Military training for Harvard and other college students in the camp to be established at Cambridge this summer begins on a 10 hours a day schedule Monday. Six hours each day will be devoted to drill, and four to lecture and study. Regular United States Army officers together with the six French officers sent by the French Government will have charge of conducting the camp.

Work in the Signal Reserve Corps will begin at Harvard also on Monday with a meeting in the evening of men interested in that arm of the service at the Crut Laboratory. Capt. C. E. Russell, who is to have charge of the corps, hopes to enroll a total of 200 men in two series of classes, one for Harvard students and the other composed primarily of men outside the university.

Campaigning to raise \$100,000 in Boston as part of a nation-wide fund of \$5,000,000 to be used for Y. M. C. A. work at Army and Navy camps was formally begun at a luncheon yesterday attended by more than 50 business men who are to assist in raising the money. The officers of the Boston War Work Council are: President, Arthur S. Johnson, head of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; treasurer, Lewis A. Crosscut; chairman, Henry W. Newhall; general secretary, George W. McHaffey; executive secretary, Guy D. Gold.

Dedication of a flag to be given to Base Hospital Unit No. 5, which will probably be the first body of the United States Army to leave for France will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on Tremont Street. Admission to the ceremony is by ticket only. City, State and military officials will be present.

Officers of the Dorchester High School Cadets were chosen yesterday as the result of the annual regimental parade and drill, company captains being promoted in accordance with the proficiency shown by their men. The new officers will be: Colonel, Charles K. Beatty; lieutenant-colonel, Philip S. Nichols; majors, Harold W. Taylor, Richmond H. Skinner and Leo C. Pelkus.

Capt. Forrest L. Willford, speaking today for Col. Beaumont B. Back, militia officers for the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., said that reports concerning the National Guard should be taken with a grain of salt. "All official orders affecting New England National Guard units," he said, "will go through the office of the Northeastern Department."

Many young men seeking to be recommended for the officers training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., have presented themselves at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department in Nottingham Chambers in the past few days and in every case have been told that it was the wrong place to come for that purpose. Enrolling for Plattsburg is being done in Boston only at 42 Water Street and Monday is the last day for such enrolling. After Monday some men may be accepted but only when they show exceptional qualifications for officers and have had previous military training.

Plans for applying the Selective Draft Bill in New England are not being considered at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department, it was said there today. All plans are being made at Washington and until definite orders are received from Washington there is virtually nothing for any department to do.

Ninth Regiment Plans

Plans for future training of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., in the expectation that this regiment will be included in the first body of United

States troops sent to France were discussed at a luncheon at the Exchange Club in Boston today given to the officers of the regiment by Col. Edward L. Logan. The regiment is now doing guard and police duty in small detachments, but it is thought the men will soon be relieved of this duty and be mobilized in a training camp.

Eighth Is Awaiting

Another Regiment of M. N. G. Expects Mobilization Order Hourly

Mobilization of the Eighth Regiment, M. N. G., and the calling out of Companies I and D may be expected at any time now, according to word received by Col. William H. Perry at Logan from Washington yesterday. Actual mobilization orders are expected to be sent through Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A.

The release of 382 Massachusetts national guardsmen for instruction in the reserve officers training camps has been ordered by the War Department, and an equal number of alternates are to be appointed also from the ranks of the militia. Commanding officers are instructed to report the names of men chosen and their alternates to the Adjutant-General.

In response to his recent announcement of the formation of a battalion of Signal Reserve Corps by telephone employees, President Spaulding of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company received about seven times as many volunteers as could be enlisted. Only 200 men were needed, and 1350 volunteered. George K. Manson, chief engineer of the telephone company, is to be major of the proposed battalion, and the other officers have been tentatively selected, but will not be announced until all examinations have been completed.

The telephone company has agreed to pay to men enlisted in the Signal Corps the difference between their army rate of pay and the rate paid by the company at the time of enlisting, thus practically guaranteeing each man his full wages. No time has yet been set for mustering in this new battalion, but the call is expected before long in order that active training may begin as early as possible.

Cambridge Campaign

Exhibit of Foods and How to Raise and Preserve Them Announced

Cambridge is preparing a vigorous attack on the food problem that will be publicly launched at an exhibit of foods and how to raise and preserve them to be held in Cambridge Latin School hall May 10 to 13. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon, May 13, an open forum will be conducted by H. D. Hemenway, food supervisor, at which questions will be answered.

The sessions of the food exhibit will be used to some extent for speech making and music, but most of the time is to be devoted to practical instruction on the various points of raising and preserving food crops. Among those who are to make addresses during the four days of the exhibit are Mayor Rockwood, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; John T. Wheeler of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard and Dr. A. W. Gilbert.

Directions for planting and general care of the home garden have been issued by the Cambridge Public Safety Committee with separate rules for peas, potatoes, corn, beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, squash and other vegetables. The general directions are in part as follows:

"Make a plan of your garden and follow that plan. Buy the seed at once to carry it out. In small gardens, arrange tall growing crops on the north side to prevent shading smaller crops. Clear land of tin cans and rubbish, digging a deep trench and burying them at least one foot below the surface. Level high places, and then thoroughly plow or spade deep. Fertilize liberally. If stable manure is available use 10 cords to the acre, 43-560 feet (a large wheelbarrow load to 100 square feet—10x10 feet), and harrow into the soil. In the absence of stable manure, use commercial fertilizer about 50 pounds on plots 20x50 feet. Rake this into the ground along the rows before planting. Never allow seed to be planted on fertilizer unmixed with soil. Wood ashes make excellent fertilizer, but should be used in addition to manure. Work on the land, but plant nothing but peas until the ground is warm, about May 15.

"Never allow weeds to grow. Hog the garden every week until a thick crop entirely shades the ground. Tillage keeps weeds from growing and prevents loss of water by evaporation. Do not hill up any crops except potatoes. For this year plant only staminate crops. It is better to plant a few, one or two kinds, and succeed. Allow no waste. Can everything that you cannot use."

SOUTH BOSTON PROTESTS

At a hearing before the Public Service Commission yesterday, South Boston citizens protested vigorously against the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the right to discontinue the line of cars operated between the Fields Corner carhouse and Dorchester Street transfer station in South Boston, running via Dorchester Avenue and Dorchester Street.

SHADOW LAWN FOR PRESIDENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shadow Lawn, the estate near Long Branch, N. J., used as a summer White House by President Wilson last year, has been sold to a syndicate of prominent New York and New Jersey men, who propose to present the property to the Government for use as a permanent residence for the President of the United States. It is announced here.

SELECTIVE PLAN FOR RECRUITING IS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page one)

sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population. The President is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

Formations Outlined

War Department Makes Known Plans for First Selected Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department announced Friday night the composition and plans for the training of the first army to be raised under the Selective Draft Law. It will be composed of 528,659 men and 18,538 officers, divided as follows:

Sixteen divisions of infantry, with 913 officers and 27,245 men each. Sixteen division hospital companies, with 24 officers and 222 men each; 70 camp infirmaries of two men each.

Two cavalry divisions with 607 officers and 16,021 men each.

Coast artillery organization of 663 officers and 20,000 men.

Medical corps of 288 officers and 10,000 men.

Sixteen brigades of field artillery, heavy, of 48 officers and 1319 men each.

Eight aero companies of 10 officers and 154 men.

Other smaller contingents are included, with a few men each.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

First Division—Troops from all New England States.

Second—New York Congressional districts 1 to 26 (including Long Island, New York City and a strip north of the city).

Third—Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28.

Fourth—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.

Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest, near the Mexican border. Officers for the cavalry divisions will be trained at all of the 16 officers' training camps, which will open within a few days, with 40,000 prospective officers under training.

Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total

strength of the 16 will be 15,022 officers and 437,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1214 officers and 32,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

In the Coast Artillery, 13 lieutenant colonels must be promoted to colonels, 22 majors become lieutenant colonels, 22 captains will become majors, and the first 230 lieutenants will be examined for captains. All second lieutenants will become first lieutenants.

In the infantry, the first 50 lieutenant colonels will be examined to become colonels; majors down to number 89 go up for lieutenant colonel; the first 200 captains are slated for majors, and all present first lieutenants and second lieutenants, including the first 153, will become captains.

The result of this expansion will be to create 5461 vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants in the Army. More than a thousand youths in civil life already have applied for examination for second lieutenant and 4000 will be selected from the officers' training camps.

To provide general officers to command the 18 divisions training camps, that number of colonels may be examined. As there exists already one vacancy in the grade of brigadier-general, 19 new general officers must be appointed in the near future and the Army bill provides that the President may select these men from any source.

A uniform grade of major-general, senior and junior rank, also has been proposed, doing away with the grade of brigadier-general. In any event the present general officers of wide experience probably will be selected, so far as possible, to command the divisional camps.

The full strength of the National Guard units now existing will be 9847 officers and 320,954 men, giving a total regular and National Guard force to be whipped into shape before the new army is called of 21,085 officers and 622,954 men. New units must be created, however, to fill out tactical organizations and probably the total of this first force will exceed 700,000 active troops, backed by about 250,000 more in the regimental recruit battalions.

From this force will be formed 18 divisions corresponding to the organization of the first new army. From it also, early in September, will be drawn some 200,000 officers and non-commissioned officers, who will constitute the framework of which the new army will be shaped. They will be with the 10,000 officers, to be selected from the training camps, the instructors of the first army and on their efficiency rests the whole military fabric that is to be built up.

In general the plan will be to provide a regular army officer to command each new regiment, with an adequate number of regular or National Guard officers of experience to carry on efficiently the administrative duties and to supervise instruction.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the first 500,000 will be 666 officers and 20,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be the 16 regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 768 officers and 21,104 men; eight aero squadrons, or one

new squadron to each two new infantry divisions; eight balloon companies, 10 field hospitals, 10 ambulance companies, 22 field bakeries, six telephone battalions, 16 pack companies, six ammunition trains, six supply trains.

In preparation for the enormous task of training this great army, the existing regular establishment and the National Guard is being brought to full war strength. The regulars, when all five additional increments provided for in the National Defense Act have been added, will total 11,233 officers and 293,000 men of all arms. Since April 1 nearly 50,000 recruits have been obtained bringing the Army up to nearly 180,000.

Upon the President's approval of the Army bill, the first increment will be added to the Regulars. Details of officers and designations of new units already have been arranged. As soon as possible thereafter, the remaining increments will be created, existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

Already orders summoning officers of the regular service for examination for advance in grade have been prepared. Fifteen lieutenant colonels of cavalry will become colonels; 27 cavalry majors will become lieutenant colonels; 63 captains will become majors, and all lieutenants will become captains.

All field artillery lieutenant colonels and the first five majors will be examined to become colonels. The remaining majors and one captain will go up to lieutenant colonels, 70 captains will be examined for majors, and all lieutenants will become captains.

UTAH EMPLOYING WOMEN

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With the hiring of women elevator operators for one of the largest business buildings in the city and the drawing by City Commissioner Karl A. Scheidt of a resolution providing for the employment of women to replace city employees joining the colors, the movement to replace fighting men with working women took definite form here Friday.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

Aiming to raise \$1,000,000 to supply various needs a campaign has been started by the Harvard Law School. Funds are needed for scholarships, lecture rooms, teaching and research professorships, funds for loans and to enable the school to carry on its publication work. Special aid is needed in the library because of the progress and growth of the law.

CLASS OFFICERS ELECTED

At the annual election for commencement class officers yesterday Donald Earl Dunbar of Springfield, a graduate of Harvard in 1913, was elected marshal of the third year class at the Harvard Law School. Marion Rushton of Montgomery, Ala., Harvard '14, was elected secretary of the class by a large plurality.

CANAL WORK IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Plans for extensive additions to the irrigation works, authorized by the Chilean Government, include the building of the Bio Bio Canal, 40 miles long, costing about \$400,000; River Maule Canal, costing nearly \$9,000,000, and the Melado and El Laja canals.

PLANT INDUSTRY EXPERT GIVES GARDEN ADVICE

Calls on Non-Farming Country Dweller to Cultivate Every Available Bit of Land for Crops to Aid in War Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opportunities open to the non-farmer to aid in the increase of food supplies at this time are set forth by the National Geographic Society in a communication from Frederick V. Coville, authority on plant industry.

"One does not question that the American farmer will do his duty, or that the widespread movement for city gardening will contribute somewhat to the extension of our food surplus," says Mr. Coville, "but there remains a large class of our population favorably situated for food production and well able to take part in it, whose contribution is only a small fraction of what might be made."

He refers to the man whose business ordinarily is in town, but whose residence in the country gives him access to an area of ground varying in size from a small garden to an ample farm, used, however, only in small part or not at all for gardening or farming purposes. Usually such country dwellers have the equipment for gardening, or for farming, but make such limited use of it as suits their convenience or their demands for recreation.

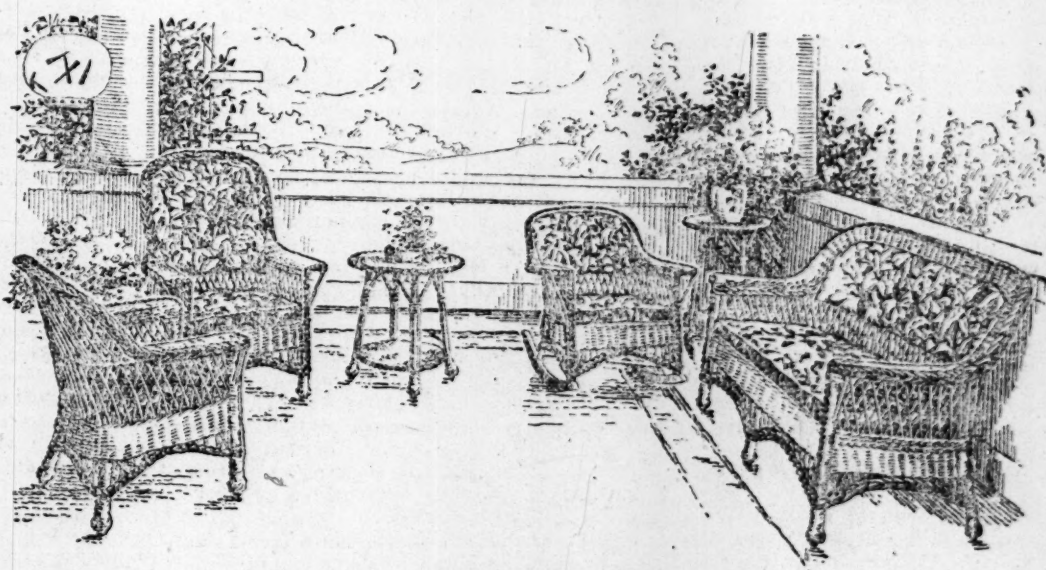
"The time is now at hand when every non-farmer who has unemployed farming or gardening land, and every summer resident in the country, can contribute patriotically to the welfare of his country and the progress of liberty by producing all the fruits and all the vegetables he consumes, and in some cases also the eggs and poultry that he needs. And I mean not merely the fruits and vegetables that he uses in summer, but those he will require in the following winter."

"In times like the present every ton of food that can be grown where it is consumed, or not far from its place of consumption, will relieve our railroads of just that much space needed for the urgent transportation demands of war. No service in this war appeals to America more than to carry food to the Belgians. In order to keep from hunger that little nation which, single-handed, defended the gateway of liberty. But first we must furnish food to the British, the French and the Italians. In doing so we shall have the added satisfaction of knowing that in spirit, if not in deed, we are taking it also to the people of Belgium. Let each of us do his share toward bearing bread to the Belgians."

SPOKANE WOMEN PREPARE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Girls and women of Spokane are being asked to put themselves in readiness to take the places of workmen who may be called to their country's military service, says the Chronicle.

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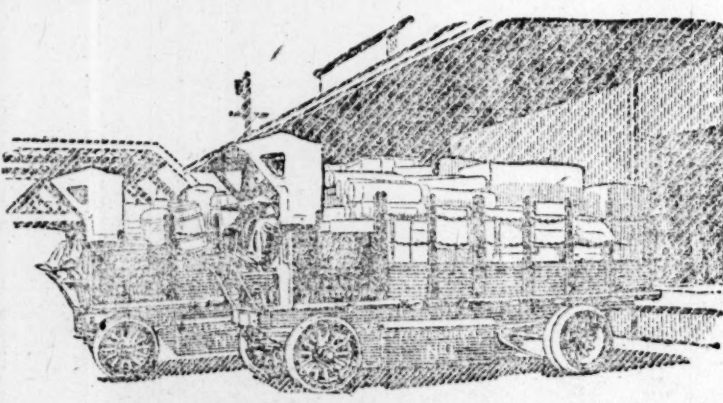
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COMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR THE COAST DEVISED

Construction to Start in Few Days on Connecting All Lighthouse and Coast Patrol Stations in First Naval District

Within a few days active construction will start on an elaborate communication system connecting all lighthouses and coast patrol stations in the First Naval District. Officials of the United States Navy have been working for months in perfecting the plans, and it is stated that the system will be one of the most comprehensive yet devised by the Navy.

Congress has appropriated \$800,000 for the construction of communication systems in all the naval districts along the Atlantic coast, and of this sum \$200,000 will be spent in the First Naval District, which extends from Eastport, Me., to Chatham, Mass., with headquarters in Boston. Contracts for the work have been awarded to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and its subsidiary, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, will have charge of the installation in the First Naval District.

When completed, the new communication system will connect the 76 coastguard stations and lighthouses in the district in one system by means of radio stations, telephones and cable lines. Mt. Desert Rock Lighthouse, which is 11 miles out to sea from Bar Harbor, Me., will be connected with a cable, and Matinecock Rock Lighthouse, which is 15 miles off the Maine coast and farthest out to sea of any in the district, will be connected with the other stations with a powerful radio station. Other lighthouses like Naah Island, Pett Mann and Great Gut Island will also be connected by cable.

In connection with the construction and completion of this communication system plans have been developed for the utilization of 5000 Boy Scouts as orderlies, messengers and guards to augment the coast guard service. The employment of the Boy Scouts is being directly carried out by methods which the British Government has found very effective in the present war.

Recently an Association of Boy Scouts, New England Coast Patrol, has been organized under the direction of Arthur A. Carey, president, and Hugo Selkel, both of Boston. The various Boy Scout troops have been selected, and it is stated that they have received orders where to proceed as soon as Congress authorizes their utilization, which is expected soon. The duties of the boys will be similar to those of similar age used for the same purpose in England. Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee, district communication superintendent, has been assisting in drafting the plans for the communication system and also in the formation of the Boy Scouts.

Enlistment of Men

Authority for Enrolling in Quartermaster's Reserve Corps Expected

Final authority, for enlisting the men already registered at the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee for the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps is expected from Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the new Northeastern Department within a short time, but on account of the activity of Capt. Franklin J. Burnham of the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps of the United States Army, who has been registering men with the sanction of the Public Safety Committee for the past few weeks, General Edwards will find a great deal of the preliminary work already done for him.

At present Boston has applications from enough expert mechanics and drivers to organize one complete truck company, which means 34 men. The truck company consists of 27 cargo trucks, and special trucks for carting necessary paraphernalia of the company, such as gasoline, food, repair equipment, etc. Chauffeurs will rate as sergeants. The war pay of this grade is \$42 a month.

Clerks will probably be needed in the service shortly. Already 40 applications have been received from high-grade clerks. They will rate from first-class privates to sergeants.

Immediate need of horse wagon drivers exists in the whole Northeastern Department. The wagon personnel consists of 28 drivers, graded as first-class privates, and with each wagon company there will be four sergeants, who should have adequate knowledge of horses and equipment.

In the larger unit, in which these wagon companies will be organized, there will be need of forage masters, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

No applications have been received for cooks, of which there is a need of 60. There is also a need of some butchers, meat-cutters, store-keepers, overseers of labor and about 75 laborers.

DENVER MANUAL TRAINING WAR PLANS

DENVER, Col.—Denver's Manual Training High School is arranging to do to the utmost its share in "helping out" the State during the war. A campaign is being started in the institution to set both the boy and girl students at work this summer—at work on farms, in gardens, in stores, on delivery wagons, in nurseries; in fact, in any position they can fill, so grown men and women will be released to do the more important work of the Government.

Already 175 of the Manual school-boys have volunteered to work on

Colorado farms during the vacation period. Others will farm vacant lots. Some will work in stores. Girls will sew, help with housework, mind children, while the mothers are away.

The idea is that the students will be doing something useful, will be earning a little money at the same time, and will be doing a certain amount of work that men formerly did, so the men can serve their country in the Army or Navy or in bigger industries.

GOVERNOR ASKS THAT NO LAND BE IDLE IN KANSAS

Proclamation Urges Increased Production of Food Crops on All Available Plots in State

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Governor Capper has issued a proclamation urging that no land be left idle in Kansas this year, as the matter of increasing the food supply and conserving that already in the country is most important, with war on, says the Star. Early this month a State-wide conference of Kansas urged the cultivation of all ground this year and the creation of a Federal food commission with power to control food supplies. Since that conference the wheat condition in the State has changed to one of considerable pessimism in Central and Western Kansas, because of the dry weather.

"I am constrained," said the Governor, "to urge again upon our people that every effort be made, both to increase the production this season and to conserve stocks of food on hand. The great need which is certain to confront us ever must be emphasized."

"The probabilities are that even a larger acreage of winter wheat than was feared will be a total failure. This land must be utilized for corn or the sorghums, or whatever crop is best adapted to the soil."

"Both the Kansas State Agricultural College and Kansas University, through their extension divisions, are doing good work in encouraging garden clubs and similar projects. The commercial and civic organizations in many cities have already rendered good services in encouraging the utilization of vacant lots and waste pieces of land. I urge the press of the State to continue agitation for the next few weeks. There are in the State thousands of acres in cities and towns which may yet be utilized and there is hardly a farm in the State on which there are not unutilized tracts which can be profitably planted to potatoes or other vegetables."

"It is especially important that adequate arrangements be made, as proposed at the conference, to preserve by canning or in storage all surplus products for winter use. The organization of canning clubs, such as have proved so successful under the direction of the Agricultural College should be encouraged in every county."

"One of the problems confronting the farmer of Kansas is the question of labor. If there be a call for troops in large numbers this situation will be still further complicated. Everything should be done, therefore, to encourage our young men to seek employment on farms this season. There are thousands of high school and college boys who could be pressed into service. The Nation's need for them in the field where food is grown is as great as the need in the trenches or on battlefields."

"I am glad to learn that the bankers of the State realize the gravity of the situation and in many cases are cooperating beyond their usual wont with tenant farmers and with others who need financial assistance in putting in their crops."

OTTAWA ELECTION PROHIBITION ORDER

OTTAWA, Ont.—The liquor interests in the city of Hull were unsuccessful in their efforts to stop the prohibition election at present in progress in that city, through the medium of taking out an injunction on the grounds that their business was being illegally interfered with by their being compelled to close their places of business during the period in which the voting is taking place, says the Citizen.

Judge J. M. McDougall, after hearing the arguments of counsel in the Superior Court denied the application for the injunction, declaring that the election was apparently being carried out according to the statutes, but at the same time expressed the opinion that the existing law compelling them to close was unjust and under the present circumstances caused them considerable hardship.

IOWA FOOD PRODUCTION

DES MOINES, Ia.—Appropriation of at least \$100,000 a year to aid Iowa in increasing production and conserving State resources is advocated by Henry C. Wallace of Wallace's Farmer, and one of the leading agricultural authorities of the State, says the Register. "The production of the greatest possible amount of food in this heart of the corn belt is by all odds the greatest service we can render our country and our allies," says Mr. Wallace.

PORTO RICAN SUPPLIES NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of recent prosperity in the sugar industry, Porto Rico is on the way to be a good market for electrical supplies, especially where such goods are for the purpose of modernizing sugar mills. Lighting plants for towns that do not already possess them are also needed, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

KANSAS CITY TO BE A CENTER OF DYE INDUSTRY

Experiments at State University May Show Coal of Vicinity Is Suitable for Making Coal Tar Products

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City may be one of the most important chemical centers in the United States. It will be one of the chief producers of aniline dyes and other coal tar products. If experiments now being conducted at Kansas University result satisfactorily, says the Times.

"We have started a series of comprehensive experiments with coal tar made from coal from the territory around Kansas City," said Dr. W. A. Whitaker of Kansas University. "It will take some months to finish them. If they show that the coal of this territory is suitable it may mean a great new industry here. There are several sources of the necessary acids in or near Kansas City."

"This solves one of the problems. The dye industry is going to be of great importance in this country, as well as that of manufacturing explosives. Both of these may be made from the products of coke ovens."

Dr. Gustav Egloff of Columbia University sees another promising industry for this city in the "cracking" of crude petroleum into gasoline, a process upon which Dr. Walter F. Rittman and others have been working several years. Dr. Rittman, whose paper was read by Dr. Egloff, believes that 1,000,000,000 gallons of the product will be made in 1918. There are about 12 plants in the United States using the new process, one of which is at Sugar Creek, near Kansas City. It is owned by the Standard Oil Company.

The process, as explained by Dr. Egloff, consists in taking the heavy residue left after distilling gasoline, kerosene and other light oils and re-distilling it under heavy pressure. This causes a "cracking" of or disturbance of hydrocarbon molecules, which brings about another production of gasoline and other motor oils.

The proximity of Kansas City to the oil fields makes it appear certain that this city will be prominent in future production of "cracked" gasoline.

PRESIDENT AT CAPITOL HEARS BALFOUR SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

suffering from, thrives under civilization until destroyed by democracy.

Mr. Balfour said: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House and ladies and gentlemen: Will you permit me on behalf of my friends and myself, to express our deepest and sincere thanks. All of us feel the greatness of the honor. I rejoice to think that a very old member of the British House of Commons has been received here today by a sister assembly with such kindness as you have shown me and my friends."

"These two assemblies are the greatest and oldest of five such assemblies now governing great nations of the world. Each represents the great democratic principle to which we look forward to secure the future peace of the world. The compliment paid to the mission by such an assembly and upon such an occasion is one never to forget."

"This is one of the greatest moments in the history of the world. What is happening now represents the drawing together of free peoples against the aggression of military despotism. It is quite true that people and the representatives of the people may be betrayed by some momentary gust of passion which they ultimately deplore, but the military despotism of Germany is such that it lasts through generations."

"This menace is not one that decreases with knowledge. On the contrary, it increases. There is such a thing in the world as a power which can focus all the resources of knowledge and civilization to make itself moral and material master of the world."

"It is against that danger that free peoples of western civilization have banded themselves together. In that cause we shall surely conquer and our children can look back to this date secure that their civilization is not adapted on German lines but upon Christian spirit."

"I repeat, I sincerely thank you for the cordial welcome and express my profound sense of the significance of this unique meeting."

INQUIRY INTO CAUSE OF NEGRO EXODUS TO NORTH

NORFOLK, Va.—Continuing its investigation into labor condition here, and the reasons for the migration of a certain class of Negro laborers to points in the North and West, the Journal and Guide added this week to its data already in hand much information to substantiate its previously stated conclusions that the so-called exodus is due more to the activity of hired labor agents, who for the money that is in it for them, have fomented among the laboring classes a sort of hysteria for going North, than to any advantages in wages and living conditions said to await them there.

On the question of wages, the Journal and Guide interviewed a representative of one of the largest transportation companies here, and secured information that shows conclusively that wages paid in this port compare

most favorably with those offered by these hired labor agents.

Wages in the port of Norfolk for longshore work range anywhere from 16 to 25 cents per hour, according to the skill and efficiency of the laborer and the class of work upon which he is employed. The work here is regular the year round, mostly under shelter.

We made disclosures in last week's issue of the Journal and Guide that showed the pay of the average unskilled laborer at the North to be 20 cents per hour, or \$2 per day for 10 hours' work, with no assurance of full time. These wages are paid for railroad work, labor on piers, docks, freight yards, public works, industrial plants, etc. We also gave a detailed survey of conditions industrially, economically and socially as they affect this class of laborers at the North. Industrially, northern employers demand a higher standard of efficiency per dollar paid for wages than southern employers, and the man whose earning capacity in Norfolk is \$1.50 per day would find himself out of a job at the North altogether except in times like these when there is an unusual demand for unskilled labor, and the unskilled Negro is being used as a temporary makeshift.

Economically living conditions are so different, rent is so much higher, all other commodities are so much dearer and the necessity of using the car lines almost wholly in going from one's abode to one's work and return makes the dollar of the northern laborer go only half as far as the dollar of the southern laborer. Socially, the unskilled southern Negro laborer is not prepared to adjust himself to the social side of northern life.

The wages here average \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and living conditions, industrial, economic and social, are adjusted to the needs and requirements of the laboring classes. The improvement of living conditions, the elevation of standards, the increase of earnings, etc., in the South are matters in which the laborer is not restricted and are shaped by circumstances largely within his control.

TACOMA YARDS TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Eleven wooden steamships, with a valuation of more than \$2,500,000, will be constructed at the Tacoma, Wash., plant of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company. This is the announcement by J. H. Hyde, president of the organization, says the Colonist.

Mr. Hyde says that as a result of foreseeing the plans of the United States Federal Shipping Board and forwarding specifications for a 3000-ton wooden auxiliary schooner to eastern agents of the company, seven contracts have been offered.

The final awarding of the contracts will depend on the acceptance of the plans by the Shipping Board. Already the American Bureau of Shipping and the French bureau have approved the plans, says Mr. Hyde, and copies will be forwarded to Lloyd's in London.

HAITI TAKES ACTION AGAINST GERMANY

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—President D'Artiguenave has sent a message to Congress demanding a declaration of war against Germany and a commission has been appointed to consider the question.

This action was taken in consequence of the fact that among the victims of the torpedoed French steamer Montreal were five Haitian members of the crew and three Haitian passengers. The Montreal was plying between Bordeaux and Haiti.

The French steamer Montreal was of 3342 gross tons and 345 feet long. No previous report of her destruction had been received.

ARGENTINA'S SHOE IMPORTS RECORDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The imports of leather footwear into Argentina during the five-year period from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, says Commerce Reports, amounted to 296,558 dozen pairs, of which Great Britain supplied 142,373; the United States, 75,377; Switzerland, 26,871; France, 21,730; Germany, 15,496; Italy, 6652; Austria-Hungary, 3001, and Spain, 2533.

PRESERVE EGGS IN LIME WATER FOR WINTER USE

Purdue University Expert Says Indiana People Should Treat Hens Well—Poultry and Eggs to Be Needed

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Predictions that eggs will sell at 75 cents to \$1 a dozen next winter have been made, says the News. Prices may not go to either level, but what is certain is that eggs will sell at the highest prices in history. This is inevitable, whether the war ends or not before the winter is over. All this means a great deal to Indiana, sixth of the egg-producing states, with 100,000,000 dozen eggs a year. It is vital to this Nation at war and to her allies in the struggle against Germany, that the Indiana hen receive the greatest opportunity to perform her great work of food production. The fact that egg prices are scheduled to soar next winter conveys two different warnings.

To the town and city people, and especially to those who have limited finances, it is a warning to begin to preserve eggs now when they are comparatively cheap; to do exactly what the large egg storage men are doing now—buy and put the eggs away for winter. They may be preserved in either the "water glass" or "lime water" preparations, and will be good cooking eggs next winter. The April, May and June eggs keep best and the prices are lowest then. The water glass and lime water solutions are cheap. Bulletins covering the details of these processes will be provided by Purdue University or the Department of Agriculture, and information may be had at poultry supply houses.

To the people who can raise hens, the warning is to save every good pullet this year. They promise to return greater revenues than even the high prices for spring frites or pullets for meat bring this spring, summer and fall. It is a warning also, to prepare to give the hen a fair show to lay eggs during the winter. No matter how many eggs are put away there will be a world short on foodstuffs, an inordinate demand for fresh eggs. The whole world, not just the near-by community, will be bidding for them next winter.

"I want you to carry this fact to the farmers: that any farmer who sells good hens now or during the year will be making a big mistake," said Prof. A. G. Phillips, the Purdue poultry expert, who also is the president of the American Association of Poultry Husbandry. He has just returned from the national conference of the American Poultry Association in Chicago.

"The farmer not only is making a big mistake from the viewpoint of personal profits, but he is weakening our fighting arm. Those who can produce food are called to definite duty, as is the young man of military age who is called to the trenches. There is no high-grade food that can be so quickly produced as poultry and eggs. Most Indiana people do not seem to realize it, but this is one of the six states on which the Nation depends for this kind of food."

"This year it means probably almost \$100,000,000 to us, if we will do our duty with the hen. That duty is to let the hen work—and treat her well. Conserve, as you would the soil, her productiveness. Let us face the fact that grain and feed may be high, but egg prices will be higher, and there is a national and international obligation, too, in this war with Germany to consider that the eggs produced by each hen this summer will more than pay for her feed and yield a profit."

BREWERIES ARE PREPARING FOR OTHER BUSINESS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Far-sighted brewery owners in Rochester are already preparing to enter other business, according to Andrew B. Wood, superintendent of the western district of the New York Anti-Saloon League, says the Democrat-Chronicle. Mr. Wood claims that at a recent meeting of the stockholders of one of Roches-

ter's largest breweries it was voted to convert it into a paper factory and a committee was appointed to obtain information about the paper industry. Another brewing company, he says, has made plans for equipping its plant as a cold storage warehouse. Mr. Wood claims that this action by brewers, who naturally are prejudiced on the liquor question, augurs that prohibition is near.

"The mighty clash on the liquor question is just ahead," said Mr. Wood. "United States Senator Morris Sheppard introduced the national dry resolution in the Senate as a preparedness measure. That step is sure to precipitate a battle royal on the liquor issue in America just as soon as the air has been cleared after the war declaration."

"Already the liquor organs have begun to tell how indispensable is the United States revenue that is derived from liquors—\$248,000,000 for the fiscal year 1916. Advocates of the dry measure, led by Senator Sheppard, argue that the saving of the waste caused by alcoholic liquors, both the money spent and the materials used in the manufacture of them, would add to the general prosperity of 'the people.'"

BOROUGH BUYS TEAMS TO AID GARDENING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The borough council of Burnham has purchased a team of horses and all necessary implements to till backyard gardens and vacant lots, says a dispatch to the North American.

They will be rented to citizens and amateur gardeners at a nominal cost to aid in the plant-a-garden campaign.

This action was taken because farmers and other teamsters are busy at work and cannot spare the time or their horses and implements to aid the gardeners in plowing and fitting the soil for seed.

Then, too, where horses and implements are available the demand had boosted the price to such an extent that it is beyond the reach of the average backyard or vacant lot gardener.

AEROPLANE EVOLUTION

VICTORIA, B. C.—The evolution of the aeroplane, the work of building a factory in Toronto to turn out from 40 to 50 machines a week, the training which will result in a corps of over 2000 Canadian flyers before the war is over, and the future of the aeroplane in sport and commerce, went to make up topics discussed by several speakers at a meeting at Toronto a few days ago under the auspices of the Montreal branch of the Canadian division of the Aerial League of the British Empire, says the Colonist.

BILL PROPOSES TAKING OVER OF ALL SHIPYARDS

Measures Before Congress Place Entire Shipping Industry at the President's Disposal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Yielding to international pressure for ships—yet more ships—the Administration has prepared its new bill authorizing President Wilson to take over all shipyards in the country and materials used in the construction of vessels. It will be introduced in Congress Monday, Senator Fletcher stated today.

The bill, according to the author, is "the most drastic of its kind" ever presented to Congress. It will empower the President to commandeer not only all shipyards, but all steel, lumber and everything else entering into construction of the ships. The work itself will eventually fall into the hands of the Government Shipping Board as directing head of the great work. General Goethals will be in charge of the actual construction work.

This measure is bound to draw the fire of those in the Senate opposed to "centering of autocratic power in the hands of the President," but little doubt is held that the President will substantially have his way in the matter. A bill authorizing him to commandeer all ships in the country is now before Congress. This measure, combined with the new bill, will place the entire shipping industry in the Nation at the Executive's disposal.

RECORD REPAIR JOB AT BALBOA DRY DOCK

BALBOA, C. Z.—The most extensive job which has been performed to date at the new 1000-foot dry dock at Balboa was the repairing of the steamship Nicaraguan, which ran aground near Bluefields and was towed to the isthmus for repairs, says the Canal Record. Including the docking charges and about \$2000 worth of extra work, not mentioned above, the total cost was \$55,000. This was 10 per cent less than had been estimated as the probable cost of doing the work.

KANSAS HAS SISAL TWINE

TOPEKA, Kan.—By judicious buying before the price of sisal increased, the State Penitentiary this year will be able to sell 3,000,000 pounds of binding twine at 2½ cents less per pound than the International Harvester Company is selling it today. A. Q. Miller, chairman of the State Board of Corrections, announced, says the Capital.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Boylston Street and Park Square, Boston

Wish to Announce That Their

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

of

Women's

Gowns Suits Waists Coats

Millinery and Underwear

Will Begin

Monday, May 7th

The High Standard of the Goods to Be Offered, combined with the Low Prices Which Will Prevail, makes this Sale one of the Most Important Merchandise Events of the Year.

Comfort First

Footwear should be selected first—for comfort. That is why the COWARD SHOE is so popular with old and young alike. For, although in style and wearing qualities it is all to be desired.

The Coward Shoe

is first a comfortable shoe—a true friend to your feet. It is a shoe that gives the utmost in satisfaction.

For Men, Women and Children

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK

Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalog

The First National Bank of Boston

Statement of May 1, 1917

RESOURCES

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$ 99,146,487.29 |
| United States and other Bonds..... | 10,844,620.76 |
| Customers' Liability— | |
| Foreign Transactions..... | 18,309,118.81 |
| Banking House..... | 1,500,000.00 |
| Cash and Due from Banks..... | 49,199,660.55 |
| TOTAL..... | \$178,999,887.41 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Capital, Surplus and Profits..... | \$ 25,874,692.70 |
| National Bank Notes Outstanding..... | 500,000.00 |
| Bond Account..... | 500,000.00 |
| Letters of Credit and Acceptances..... | 16,724,998.17 |
| Deposits..... | 132,400,196.54 |
| TOTAL..... | \$178,999,887.41 |

HOME GARDENING

If you are planning to do any gardening today is the time to begin, says today's bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden Committee. The first thing to do is to sit down with paper, pencil and a straight edge and plan your campaign. At the start, what about the location of your garden? If you are confined to your back yard there will naturally be little choice of exposure, but if you can choose a garden space in some vacant lot there are important points to be kept to the fore.

First, get a southern exposure, if possible—that is, ground gently sloping to the south or southeast. Such ground matures vegetables early. A building, a hill, thick shrubbery, or a tight board fence on the north side of the plot breaks the cooler winds and adds to the forcing process. Higher ground is likely to produce earlier vegetables than lower and gives protection on nights when the heavy cold air settles in the low places.

Character of soil, too, influences the maturing of garden crops. Light, sandy soil, because it readily absorbs the warmth of the sun, is the best for early crops. Enrich such soil with manure. Heavy clay tends to form in clods which do not help plants to grow, but it is remarkable how a good dressing of manure will improve such soil in a single season.

Drainage is important, but most yards and vacant lots are sufficiently well drained.

Now when you have your garden plot selected, draw an outline diagram of it. The crops you must select for best results depends upon your space. If your space is small, do not attempt such crops as corn, potatoes, melons, squashes, and cucumbers, for they take up much room. Better devote your garden space to such vegetables as peas, onions, string and lima beans, carrots, beets, lettuce, parsnips, and other vegetables which will grow abundantly in close rows.

Having selected your garden space, measured it and drawn its diagram on paper, it is time for you to decide what plants to grow in those which you have marked on your map.

Before you can make this decision, you must know something about the soil with which you have to work. If your garden, or part of it, happens to be moist and low ground, such crops as celery, onions and later cucumbers will do best there. If it is high, warm and dry soil, it is particularly adapted to early peas, beans and other crops which you mean to force.

If you have plenty of room, you may grow sweet corn, melons, squashes and other spreading plants in addition to the ones which may be planted closely together.

Around the edges of your garden you have probably discovered places for permanent beds of asparagus and rhubarb, for a few strawberry plants, and possibly for some other small fruits, like currants, the bushes of which bear annually.

The following quantities of seed are sufficient to plant 100 feet of row for each vegetable given. You can buy in proportion for your own needs, measuring your rows on your paper plan:

Snap beans, one pint; pole lima beans, half pint; carrots, one ounce; bush lima, half pint; early cabbage, half ounce; cauliflower, one packet; parsnips, half ounce; celery, one packet; cucumber, half ounce; egg plant, one packet; kale or Swiss chard, half ounce; summer of Hubbard squash, half ounce; parsley, one packet; salsify, one ounce; beets, four ounces; sweet corn, one pint; lettuce, one ounce; onion sets, two quarts; peas, two to four quarts; radish, one to two ounces; spinach, quarter pound; watermelon, one ounce.

Determine your requirements, and order your seeds now.

Spinach is a cool weather crop. This means you must plant it early if the hot weather of summer is to come along and make your spinach go to seed before it has justified its occupancy of good garden space. It is, however, the best, the most popular and the most prolific of all the garden plants grown for greens.

Spinach likes rich soil to force its luxuriant growth. If you have any fertilizer to use in your garden, be sure to put some in the spinach bed. Particularly the plant likes nitrogen, and those who can afford it can improve their spinach crop by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows. The plant also demands plenty of water, doing best in cool, damp weather. Hot weather and dry soil stunt its growth.

For spring planting buy round seeds of spinach. The other variety of spinach seeds is the prickly kind and it is most suitable for fall planting in mild climates. Plant the seeds thickly an inch deep in rows one foot apart. An ounce of seed is enough for 100 feet of row.

Usually it is not wise to thin spinach out by pulling the seedlings. As soon as the plant has formed a rosette of well-developed leaves it is ready for use. Then by pulling the mature plants, or cutting them off with a knife just below the surface of the ground, you will give the ones that are crowded a chance to grow large and keep up the supply. The first plants will be ready for use about a month after sowing, and the crop will continue to mature for about 20 days.

Sunday Gardening Law

Massachusetts Clergymen Have Different Ideas as to the Work

Massachusetts clergymen have different ideas as to Sunday gardening as recently authorized by legislative enactment. Four Watertown pastors have issued an open letter condemning the practice, while the Rev. John N. Mark of the Follen Unitarian

Church of East Lexington announces that the morning service Sunday will be omitted so that his parishioners may devote the time to war gardening. The Rev. Mr. Mark, who has joined the United States Naval Reserve, will preach in the evening.

The statement emanating from the Watertown clergymen—the Rev. Joseph M. Shepler, the Rev. Edward C. Camp, the Rev. Charles H. Day and the Rev. Ernest S. Meredith—is in part as follows:

"We have a right to expect from our leaders something better than that they invite us to adopt pagan standards, and pass laws contrary to the laws of God. One of the most sacred of these is, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' The conscientious observance of this commandment is a duty each one owes his Maker, himself and the community."

"What a pity our Governor and lawmakers did not honor themselves, act in harmony with the historic principles of this Commonwealth, and truly represent the Christian sentiment of its people by standing square on this matter, as President Lincoln did under far greater stress in the Civil War."

"People who have other work and plant a little garden merely to help out the use of their spare time do not need to break the Sabbath. Time can be found mornings, evenings, Saturdays and holidays, if care is used. They will be disappointed who expect the blessings of God while violating His laws."

"Now when the nation is awakened to something of moral heroism and preparing to bear its part in this terrible war against tyranny and inhumanity, is no time for us to compromise and weakly yield to insidious temptation."

Food Economy Exhibit

Many Organizations Unite in Exemplification Next Week

Food economy in many phases will be illustrated at an exhibit to be held the week of May 7 to 12 at the Jordan Marsh store in Boston in cooperation with the Women's Municipal League, Special Aid Society, Red Cross, Navy League, National Civic Federation, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Educational and Industrial Union, Extension Service of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Society and the Anti-Suffrage Society. There will be exhibits of food with special reference to nutritive values and relative costs, demonstrations of the most up-to-date methods of canning by the cold pack process, and detailed explanations of the economical use of the freeless cooker.

For those who are interested in detailed study there will be an exhibit of recent and practical books on food subjects, the list having been furnished by Simmons College, Indorsed and recommended by experts of that institution. The Jordan Marsh exhibit will be followed by others of similar character at other large department stores. Gilchrist Company, Houghton & Dutton Company and W. & A. Bacon Company have already applied for food experts, and are making active preparations for their part in the campaign.

The Special Aid Society will have a booth at the Jordan Marsh exhibit, where members of the Canteen Committee of the Active Corps will sell various recipe books which are indorsed by the society. Information regarding the work and aims of the society will be given and membership enrollments taken. Representatives of the Red Cross and Navy League will be present in uniform to answer questions regarding the work of their respective organizations and to take memberships. The Civic Federation will have an interesting exhibit of the proper meals for children and adults. The Board of Education, Massachusetts Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture will send representatives who will answer questions bearing on all phases of the food situation and who will distribute official leaflets.

A special feature of the exhibit will be a series of daily lectures at 2 p. m. by Miss Alice Bradley of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery. Her program for the week is as follows: Monday, 15 ways of preparing rice; Tuesday, 15 ways of preparing dried vegetables and fruits; Wednesday, 15 meat and meat substitute dishes; Thursday, 15 fast-day preparation and use; Friday, 15 substitutes for wheat flour; Saturday, canning, preserving and drying of fruits and vegetables.

STATE GRAZING OFFER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commissioner of Forestry Robert S. Conklin has issued instructions to the foresters and rangers of the Pennsylvania Forest Service covering the use of the State forests for grazing during the period of food shortage. "Owing to the fact that almost 25,000,000 trees have been planted on the State forests at considerable cost, permission for general grazing cannot be granted, and each application must be treated separately. However, sufficient area remains in the million-acre preserve to provide grazing grounds for thousands of cattle, and if farmers take advantage of the department's offer, Pennsylvania's meat production can be materially increased within the next two years."

Finish Your Furniture the way you want it

You can finish your furniture and woodwork the way you want it with



Low Brothers VERNICOL
Floor and Varnish Stain

Vernicol renews the finish that has become dull and marred. It's good for chairs, tables, refrigerators and other articles of household furniture. Ask for Vernicol color card.

BURDITT & WILLIAMS COMPANY
Builders and General Hardware
95 Summer Street, Boston. Tel. Beach 6600.

GRAIN CORNER AT WINNIPEG RAISES PRICES

Wheat and Flour Both Higher, and British Government Is Asked to Take Action at Once to Relieve the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—In the House of Commons Friday afternoon the Finance Minister stated that the Winnipeg grain corner was causing an artificial inflation in the price of both wheat and flour, and that he had called Sir George Perley, High Commissioner in England, to take the matter up with the British wheat commission and insist on action being taken at once to relieve the situation. If such relief is not afforded, said the finance minister, the Government will have to take such further action as it may deem in the public interest. The condition in Winnipeg bears out the statement made by Sir Thomas White in the budget debate on free wheat to the effect that the British commission had been buying only the higher grades of wheat and consequently the export demands for lower grades; that the British Government controlled the greater part of the Canadian wheat surplus, as far as it has been marketed by the farmers.

One of the chief topics of discussion amongst politicians here is the debate Thursday night in the House on the increased price of wheat and flour and the general advance in cost of all foodstuffs. The acting Premier, Sir George Foster, who is also Minister of Trade and Commerce, is at present in Washington conferring with the United States officials on this question. It is generally believed that an agreement will be reached between the two governments whereby a maximum price will be fixed, which will cut out the objectionable gambling feature, mainly responsible for the boosting of prices during the last few weeks.

In the Commons Thursday night the dictatorial control of food prices in Canada, with an embargo on the export of all foodstuffs, was openly advocated in the course of a debate on the high cost of living. Incidentally the debate was brought about by a motion to adjourn for the purpose of discussing the abnormal increase in the price of flour. The Government was asked to commandeer all the wheat in the farmers' hands, and to order that the millers then be required to mill it at a reasonable rate. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, said that Sir George Foster was now in Washington, discussing with Government officials there this and kindred subjects, including food production and price regulation, in order to find a basis for international action. Sir George Foster is expected to return in a day or two.

The agreement of milk dealers in Madison, Wis., to advance prices from 8 cents to 10 cents a quart, is being investigated by the Attorney-General of the State. The Wisconsin statutes contain a provision prohibiting combines from fixing or regulating prices.

Estimates made by department experts in Washington, D. C., show that good food thrown into garbage cans, food allowed to spoil in the household, food ruined by improper cooking, and food destroyed by vermin and insects, constitute a large percentage in the \$700,000,000 annual waste of food in homes in the United States. In household waste is not included the losses of food allowed to spoil in transit or in the hands of producers or dealers. Much of this \$700,000,000 waste of food, the dietary specialists of the department say, is easily preventable.

Facts in Food Problem

Chairman Hoover to Report on Actual Conditions in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, director of Belgian relief, and now chairman of the food committee of the Council of National Defense, arrived here to report on the food situation abroad. He will present a comprehensive summary of conditions in the allied countries, as a basis for working out a plan of apportioning American food shipments.

No secret is made of the seriousness of food shortages in both England and Italy. France is faring somewhat better, but is in need of coal. Mr. Hoover's reports deal also with conditions in the northern European neutral countries, and will show much food must be sent from the United States.

Louisville Vacant Lots

City Map Company to List and Apportion Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mobilization of Louisville's vacant lots for garden purposes has been undertaken by the Louisville Title Company, which has been preparing city maps for several decades and has a complete list of all property in the city. The company will act with a committee representing the various civic clubs in furnishing plots of grounds for children and others to work. Attention will be given to persons living in flats and under other conditions which deprive them of suitable land for cultivation.

PLANS OF OHIO FOR CROP PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio's machinery to mobilize food resources and increase crop production, as a war measure, has been set in motion by Gov-

ernor Cox and is now going in full swing. To carry out the war food campaign, the State has been divided into 55 agricultural and 21 labor districts. Salaried and trained experts have been assigned to the agricultural districts, who are under the direction of the Agricultural Committee. Their duty is to direct the work of the county food agents, appointed by the county commissioners, following plans of the Governor. County food agents in turn are appointing township food agents.

Branch State employment agencies are to be established in each of the labor districts, also in "charge of trained salaried experts. These agencies will serve as clearing houses, where farmers can report their labor troubles and have them solved. Daily reports on labor conditions will be filed. It is planned, so labor, plentiful in one part of the State, can be shifted to another section.

Following action of the College of Agriculture of the University in graduating seniors, who quit school to work on Ohio farms, the College of Arts has taken a similar step. It is expected that other colleges of the State are to be asked to take the same action. Plans are also under way to purchase tractors to be used under the direction of the county agents. University students will be used to operate the tractors.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Farmers in the vicinity of Mahoning and neighboring valleys of Pennsylvania are contracting to deliver this season's potato crop at a price of \$1.60 a bushel, the buyers to harvest and haul the potatoes when they are ready for delivery. Notes are being given, payable when the crops are delivered, or which can be discounted in advance at the banks. Federal agents have been advised of these transactions, it is reported.

New Jersey's woman suffrage association, is enrolling women for war relief work in agriculture, clerical, domestic, personal, professional, transportation work, aid for soldiers' dependent relatives, public service contributions and miscellaneous.

Nebraska women are making an especially strong point of the canning industry, every woman being instructed to put up twice her usual supply. In this manner 1500 tons of preserved food will be released for consumption of army and other nonproducers by Nebraska alone.

Iowa suffragists have put out registration cards asking for enlistment in at least one of the following divisions: Suffrage thrift, agriculture, Americanization of foreigners, child welfare, industrial occupations, Red Cross. Under the direction of Ames College, the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association will send out instructions on the canning and preserving of vegetables and fruits. Committees have undertaken the cultivation of vacant lots. Another feature of the committee work will be cooking schools.

Michigan women have issued a bulletin setting forth their plans for organization in amplification of the national program. Advisory bulletins will follow. Vice-chairmen have been appointed for each of the 13 congressional districts, who will line up individual clubs and county-wide women's organizations. Women are registering for emergency service, and are pledged to increase food supplies by agricultural work and conservation.

Garments for gardening are being tried out by the association with the view to combining practical and economical features. One of the oldest manufacturers of overalls is cooperating in a design for a woman's overall, to be shipped on over her ordinary clothes. This will afford protection without the inconvenience of making a complete change of attire. Garments, to be on sale at all department stores, will be made of denim, khaki, and gingham. A well-known pattern house has taken up with the association designs for patterns for one-piece garden suits with either short skirt or bloomers and leggings. A suffrage blouse is also being evolved for agricultural wear.

The Wyoming Sugar Company, owned by the Eccles interests, is expending more than \$1,000,000 in the erection of a sugar plant at Worland, Wyo. The company is now bringing a great number of farmers from Colorado, Nebraska and other states to settle on the lands. The Great Western Sugar Company has protested, it is claimed, against the installation of the Wyoming plant, but the protest has gone unheeded. The Great Western has a plant at Lovell, 75 miles north of Worland, and that field has always been regarded as territory belonging to the Lovell factory.

FOODSTUFFS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—A convention of foodstuffs dealers and economists will be held on the University of Washington campus the middle of May to discuss the marketing and distribution of food products.

Lunch and Dine at the Colonial Restaurant

THE SHEPARD STORES.

Shepard Norwell Company

Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

Exit the Parasol—Enter
The Colonial
for Sun or Rain

into public favor—combining the beauty of a sunshade with the protection of an umbrella.

Colors—Navy, Purple, Green, Red, with effective contrasting borders. Handles with leather, jade ring or silk cord arm swings. These new Sun and Rain Colonials are made on a 10-rib frame, a trifle smaller than the regulation 8-rib umbrella. Very light in weight and correct in shape.

We show an extensive line, allowing a wide range for choosing. An ideal gift.

Prices commence at \$5.00 and advance gradually to \$12.00

SUFFRAGISTS OF MANY STATES IN WORK FOR CROPS

National Association Has Issued Call to Members to Aid in Food Production—Action in Various States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Woman suffragists throughout the country are taking up crop work at the call issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. With the cooperation of State and Federal authorities, Michigan, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas are among the first states to react to the association's war service program.

Connecticut suffragists are providing land for cultivation. In rural leagues and small town leagues, every suffragist is setting apart a plot of land upon which an extra effort will be expended. Upon a farm eight miles from Greenwich, belonging to Miss Ryan and Miss Runtz-Rees, director of the work of the local committee, will be established the Fairfield County Camp Farming School, where an eight weeks' course in practical farming and care of stock will be given.

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BOSTON TO SHIP BIG FISH ORDER

Upwards of 14,000,000 pounds of fresh fish will be shipped to Europe from Boston within the next few months on account of orders which the British Government has placed in North America, amounting to more than \$500,000. Of the total shipments little more than 1,000,000 pounds will be supplied by Boston fish companies, and it is expected that this amount,

consisting chiefly of scrod cod and haddock, will be forwarded within a month.

Owing to the requisition of trawlers by the British Admiralty for naval service it is understood that the facilities for fishing in England have been so reduced that the British Government has sought fish supplies in North American markets. The orders have been placed in Canada, on the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes and in Boston. On account of the large facilities for handling fish at the South Boston Pier most of the 14,000,000 pounds of fish will be shipped to Boston for preparation for ocean transportation.

PAST WAR TIME PRICES OF WHEAT

TORONTO, Ont.—The recent advance in May wheat has been spectacular, says the News. This high price compares with that obtaining in past war times as follows:

In 1904-1905, during the war between Japan and Russia, wheat advanced from 74 cents in 1903 to \$1.21 in 1904. Following this, May wheat sold at \$1.34 in 1909, and cash wheat \$1.60.

In 1897 wheat sold at 63 cents, but in 1898 the May option reached \$1.55. The latter deal, however, had more to do with this than the Spanish-American War.

The Russo-Turkish War came in 1876 and wheat, which was selling at 83 cents, went to \$1.75 at 1877. Although it went down to 77 after the war, yet in 1882 it was up to \$1.44.

In 1861 wheat at Chicago sold at 62 cents. In 1864, it was \$2.28 and in 1867 \$2.85. In the Crimean War, 1854-56, wheat ranged from 38 cents to \$1.85. The price in 1815 would average \$1.75. Two years after Waterloo it advanced to \$2.85.

The close of the Revolutionary War, followed by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars and the War of 1812, was another era of high prices for wheat, wherein it was higher at the close than at the beginning of hostilities.

FOOD CONSERVATION POSTER

In the interests of the Women's Committee on Food Conservation, which committee is working under the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the Committee on Public Safety, the advanced design class of the Massachusetts Normal Art School has been given the problem of producing a poster that will best present the idea of food conservation. It is intended to give the poster to the women's committee for their new headquarters at 20 Ashburton Place, Boston.

D. R. DELEGATES CONFER

Delegates from Massachusetts to the National Convention of the Daughters of the Revolution at the Hotel Belmont, New York, May 21 and 22, held a conference yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Westminster. It was stated that the convention will be devoted to business and because of the war conditions all social functions will be eliminated. After the conference the delegates were the guests of North Bridge Chapter of Salem in the State headquarters.



Through Fire and Water

Centenary Chapter No. 2

THE HOUSE of John H. Pray & Sons Company, now marking its centennial anniversary, has journeyed through fire and water to its present place in the category of Boston's substantial business life.

Fire came as late as 1872, when Pray's was one of the stores wiped out by the great conflagration.

Water was a factor in the proposition long before that. Boston did not become a city until 1822, when John Phillips (father of Wendell) became Mayor. Then Boston began to get in out of the wet. There were docks at Faneuil Hall, ships anchored at Harrison avenue and Essex street, Atlantic avenue had not been filled in, the present Public Gardens were a bog.

On this pear-shaped peninsula, two miles long and less than a mile wide, the House of Pray began its career. With the city thus planted on the ocean's brink it grew and grew, until today its place in the business world corresponds to that of Boston in the roll of American cities.

It is proposed that the two shall continue to grow together.

John H. Pray & Sons Company

646 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St., Boston

UNITED STATES LEADS IMPORTS INTO BOLIVIA

Nation Advances From Fourth
in Importance in 1914 to
First—Activities of American
Manufacturers Gain Success

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States is now the chief supplier of Bolivia's imports, until 1914 it was the fourth in importance, says a Commerce Report. This advance on the part of the United States is due to the activities displayed by American manufacturers since the breaking out of the European war, and to the necessity of effecting purchases from other than the countries at war.

There is no doubt that if American manufacturers will conform their products to the special requisitions of Bolivian buyers and consumers they will experience no difficulty in holding the advantage that the European war has forced upon them, but if they attempt to go back to the old method of selling their products without regard to the special demands of the buyers, the advantage gained will last only so long as the European manufacturers may take to get ready to resume operations.

Up to the breaking out of the European war, Peru with fifth on the list of Bolivia's providers; it now holds second place. The restriction of Bolivian commerce with Europe made it necessary to look for new markets of provision, and this has operated in favor of the United States and Peru, the former sending to Bolivia manufactured products and flour, and the latter articles of first necessity, such as rice, sugar, and other foodstuffs.

It seems certain that the European conflict has opened Bolivia's eyes to the necessity of establishing manufacturing industries within its borders, as conditions created by the war have proved that it does not possess the necessary facilities to supply even its most urgent requirements. This will naturally demonstrate that there exist many favorable opportunities for American capital for these industries, for the establishment of which the Bolivian Government grants special privileges and protection. As the field of operation is large, the changes for development in the various lines are good, as has been proved by such industries as have been established. Bolivia holds second place among the tin-producing centers of the world, and many good mines and prospects are still open to development that would be attractive to American capital.

American capital is contributing efficiently to the increase in the Bolivian copper production, and this fact, coupled with the activities of the many small producers who possess many facilities for exploiting the deposits for which they need no large amounts of capital, will tend to increase the interest in this mineral, which constitutes one of the most positive sources of Bolivia's natural wealth.

PLAN TO TAX IDLE LAND AND PEOPLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. W. S. Franklin, formerly head of the department of physics at Lehigh University, has returned to Bethlehem and has offered his services as a member of a board of apportionment and appraisal for the purpose of allotting land to users and to evaluate the produce during the summer, says a dispatch to the North American.

He has asked the county commissioners to place a special tax on all unproductive land and a graded tax on all unemployed boys and girls and men and women. According to his plan the land tax is to be remitted by the board in case the land produces what may fairly be estimated as half a crop, and the head tax to be remitted if the person be employed three-fourths of the time at garden or farm work, length of working day to range from four to 10 hours, according to age and sex. Doctor Franklin's plan is being considered by the county board. There are about 700 vacant lots in the Bethlehem and nearly all will be planted with garden vegetables.

POTATO SURPLUS REPORTED IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—In reply to a question by A. B. McColl, West Kootenai, in Parliament, Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, stated that at the end of February there were in Canada 1,500,000 bushels surplus potatoes over food requirements, says an Ottawa dispatch to the Mail and Empire. The potato surplus was held chiefly in Alberta, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. From then until April 15 there had been exported 500,000 bushels, leaving 1,000,000 bushels surplus. This information had been communicated to the several provincial Ministers of Agriculture.

NO BANK FAILURES IN ARKANSAS IN 1916

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The annual report of John M. Davis, State Bank Commissioner, shows a constant decline in bank failures since the 1913 banking law went into effect, and that not one of the 330 State banks failed during 1916. The only bank legislation likely to be passed by the present Legislature is a bill increasing the authority of the State Bank Department and one to reduce the legal rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. The latter measure is pending in the Senate after passing the lower house.

REAL ESTATE

An important transaction has just been closed on an investment property in one of the wholesale districts, whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from John B. Osborn, trustee, for Sarah A. Treilhard of France, the property located at 114 to 122 on South Street and 130 on Beach Street, consisting of a five-story brick and stone mercantile building, together with 3848 square feet of land. The assessment on the land is \$36,200, while the assessment on land and building is \$131,200. C. W. Whittier & Brother were the brokers.

PURCHASED BROOKLINE ESTATES

Guy D. Tobey has sold the new three apartment brick and stone dwelling located at 80 Browne Street, Brookline, the purchaser being Mrs. Anna J. wife of Robert K. Shattuck of Westley, who bought for investment. This property has not yet been assessed, but the valuation is about \$18,000. William E. McCoy & Co. Old South Building, were the brokers.

S. W. Keene & Son also report having sold under agreement the property 28 York Terrace, off Summit Avenue, Brookline, consisting of a large one family frame house and 7500 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$7400. The grantor is Frank Holland, and the purchaser William P. Morse.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Sale is reported of the property at 497 Ward Street, corner Elm Street, Newton Center, to A. W. Mutt. David R. Brown, who built the house for his occupancy, was the grantor. The property consists of a modern nine room house, garage and corner lot of about 12,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$10,500.

A. H. Waitt has sold his new stucco residence at 105 Nonantum Street, Farlow Hill, Newton. There are 7000 square feet of land and a garage, all valued at \$8000. J. M. Lankenau of Boston purchased for a home.

Mrs. M. Dorsey has purchased the new two-family house and 6000 square feet of land, on Jackson Road, Newton, near Washington Street. The house in process of construction is being erected by Blakeney Brothers of Needham who are the grantors. The property is not yet assessed but is valued at \$7500. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in these transactions.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of property at 47 Moultrie Street, near Washington Street, Dorchester, from Fred Wilcox to William Shine. The estate consists of a modern two-family house and 6000 square feet of land, all taxed for \$9500. R. S. Fitch acted for the purchaser.

Another property, sold under agreement, is located at 38 Hartford Street, Dorchester. It consists of a 2½-story frame dwelling and 7000 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$7000. The grantor is Rosalia J. Spencer and the purchaser James T. Fiske. R. S. Fitch acted for the grantor.

The property at 20 Elton Street, Savin Hill district, Dorchester, has been sold by agreement. It consists of a two-family frame house and 4200 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$5300. The grantor is Dennis A. Horgan and the purchaser Andrew Mack, who bought for investment. H. B. Hammond represented the grantor.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the three three-family houses located at 22 to 24 Lumber Avenue, Roxbury. The total assessed valuation is \$19,600, of which \$4300 is on the 6327 square feet of land. The grantors were Annie Masterson et al. and the purchaser Harris Wolfe. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

Sale is reported of the frame two-apartment, dwelling at 26 Percival Street, Dorchester, for Jennie S. Copeland. The property is assessed on \$8000, of which \$2100 is on the 12,276 square feet of land. Isabella L. Bisset and Helen L. Hilton, who take title, purchase for a home and investment.

Charlotte C. Clapp has sold a lot of land on Mayhew Street, Dorchester, containing 2562 square feet, assessed for \$800. Robert J. F. and Elizabeth Dryer purchase for improvement.

Mary E. Murphy et al. have sold the estate at 102 Cushing Avenue, corner Windermere Road, Dorchester, consisting of a large frame dwelling and 4481 square feet of land. John F. Wing buys for occupancy. The total assessment is \$6200 of which \$1200 is on the land.

STURRAN PROPERTY SALES

Henrietta P. Kelly has sold her estate on Salem End Road, Framingham, bordering the Metropolitan Lakes. This property is one of the show places of that section and consists of six acres of land, artistically laid out with sweeping lawns, shrubbery, flowers and shade trees. Setting well back from the thoroughfare is the mansion of 20 rooms, also a modern cottage for help. There is a stable, garage, carriage house, etc., in keeping with the style of architecture of the main house. The cost of the buildings that are practically new is estimated at \$60,000. The purchaser was James Henry Drury who bought for a summer home.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of property situated on Milford Street, Medway, Mass., consisting of 25 acres of land, an eight-room house, stable and other outbuild-

ings. Mary E. Russell of Cristobal, C. Z., conveyed to George W. Nelson. In connection with the above sale George W. Nelson has conveyed to Mary E. Russell a property consisting of 5200 square feet of land and a seven-room modern summer cottage in the Edgewater section of Nantasket Beach, Hull.

Manasseh S. Gulesian has sold his property on Main Street, South Hingham, Mass., consisting of 31 acres of land, a 10-room modern house together with the usual outbuildings. Title passed to John W. Linnehan, Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

Governor McCall and George A. Fernald, joint owners of a large tract of land on Myopia Hill, Winchester, having a frontage of 800 feet on McCall Road, also 700 feet on Myopia Road, containing 440,000 square feet, have sold the property to Katharine G. Keapers. This is said to be one of the most attractive sites in Winchester.

Ethel F. Barnard has sold her estate at 41 Oxford Street corner of Warren Street, Winchester, comprising a 10-room frame dwelling house with modern improvements and 13,500 square feet of land. The purchaser is Capt. Preston C. Cotten.

W. Eugene Wilde has sold the estate at 422 Main Street, Winchester, being an eight-room house with modern improvements and 4465 square feet of land. The purchaser is Mary E. Wentworth of Quincy. The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in these transactions.

TWO MILLBURY FARMS SOLD

John Lewis has sold his farm situated on Burbank Hill, Millbury, comprising eight acres of land, nearly all of which is tillage, including a large orchard. This is a new six-room house with improvements; also a new stable and extensive set of poultry buildings. The purchaser was Louis Aubochont, who has already taken possession.

Frank E. Ceder has sold his estate on the Worcester Road, Millbury, containing about two acres of land together with an eight-room dwelling house with modern improvements, stable, modern garage and poultry plant. The purchaser was Frederick E. Wood. The brokers were the Edward T. Harrington Company.

DOWN TOWN LEASES

The building at 515-521 Washington Street, owned by George R. White, which has for so many years been a landmark, is about to be torn down and construction will soon commence on a new model office building seven stories high, which has been leased for a long term of years to Alonzo W. Perry.

Nothing has been left undone by the owners or the architects to provide for the comfort and convenience of the tenants and all of the latest devices will be installed, so that this office building may easily claim the position of expressing the last word in office building construction.

The main entrance to the upper portion of the building will be next to the building on the corner of West and Washington streets, now occupied by Bigelow Kennard & Co. The entrance hall will be lined throughout with marble and will have ornamental plaster ceilings. Two electric elevators will afford easy access to the upper portion of the building. The inside finish will be of hard wood. The offices will be finished in wood and plaster with wood floors, while the public rooms and corridors will have marble dados and marble floors.

All the toilet rooms will be finished in marble with the latest, most up to date and most sanitary plumbing fixtures and equipment.

C. W. Whittier & Brother were the brokers in the transaction. The plans of the building have been prepared by Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore and the erection of the building will be under their direction.

The five-story brownstone front office building known as the Whittier Building, at 15-23 Exchange Street, and owned by Albert R. Whittier, has been leased to Lee, Higginson & Co. for a long term of years. This building covers an area of 7396 square feet of land and the entire property is assessed for \$227,000. It adjoins the Union Bank Building at 40 State Street, the first floor of which is occupied almost entirely at the present time by Lee, Higginson & Co. An opening will be cut in the party wall between the leased premises and the Union Bank Building and the first floor and basement will be occupied entirely by the lessee for its business. There are about 50 offices in the upper part of this building which it is the purpose of the new lessee to undertake. The lease was negotiated by C. W. Whittier & Brother.

The Merrimac Rome Company, manufacturers of spring beds and mattresses, now at 129 Portland Street, corner of Travers Street, have taken a long lease of all the five chambers in the building 178-84 Portland Street and the entire building 25 Lancaster Street building covering an area of 1980 square feet is taxed for \$25,800. The new lessee expects to occupy about Jan. 1, 1918, at which date the lease to Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company, the present occupant, expires. The lease was negotiated by C. W. Whittier & Brother.

C. W. Whittier & Brother have negotiated a lease of the entire building 18-19 Faneuil Hall Square to the Waldorf Lunch Company. This building has been known as the Bight Tavern from the early days, and is frequently mentioned in the history of early Boston. The lease is for a long term. Agreement for a long term lease has just been signed for a new building in South Boston. The Boston Wharf Company is to erect a six-story mill construction building at 10-12 Farnsworth Street for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The proposed building is to be

100 feet front on Farnsworth Street, and is to extend 100 feet deep to a passageway in the rear. A spur track from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is already located in this passageway so that the occupant will be enabled to receive and ship in carload lots from this warehouse. The proposed building will have light on three sides and each floor will contain approximately 10,000 square feet of floor space. It will be used for the shipping, receiving and service department of the lessee's business. C. W. Whittier & Brother were the brokers in the transaction.

C. W. Whittier & Brother have also negotiated a lease for the Boston Wharf Company of another new building to be erected at the corner of A, Richards and Midway streets, South Boston. This new building will be seven stories in height and of mill construction, and will have the use of spur track of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on Midway Street. It will have frontages of 110 feet on A Street, 100 feet on Richards Street and 110 feet on Midway Street, and will contain approximately 77,000 square feet. The Atlantic Coast Hardware Company will be the occupants, and a long term lease has been arranged. It is expected that the premises will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1, 1918.

CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1 TO MAY 1

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1917..... | \$167,298,000 | 1913..... | \$285,388,000 |
| 1916..... | 324,665,500 | 1912..... | 232,249,500 |
| 1915..... | 244,095,100 | 1911..... | 254,275,813 |
| 1914..... | 228,710,000 | 1910..... | 256,838,804 |

NEW ENGLAND

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1 TO MAY 1

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1917..... | \$58,472,000 | 1908..... | \$25,607,000 |
| 1916..... | 88,147,000 | 1907..... | 40,535,000 |
| 1915..... | 47,822,000 | 1906..... | 32,371,000 |
| 1914..... | 51,808,000 | 1905..... | 28,734,000 |
| 1913..... | 50,022,000 | 1904..... | 24,366,000 |
| 1912..... | 58,601,000 | 1903..... | 26,750,000 |
| 1911..... | 46,494,000 | 1902..... | 37,247,000 |
| 1910..... | 50,431,000 | 1901..... | 34,441,000 |
| 1909..... | 46,120,000 | | |

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Greenville, St. 20, rear, Ward 12; Martha S. Jordan, C. A. Pruden Co.; brick garage.

Etna St., 67, rear, Ward 26; Winifred S. Flynn, David Watson Co.; brick garage.

Cambridge St., 596, Ward 26; W. C. Crawford, E. Longfield; brick garage.

South St., 977, rear, Ward 23; E. Bleier, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage.

Alpine St., 47, Ward 19; A. Athin, W. L. L. Young; brick garage.

Commonwealth Ave., 1447, Ward 25; Tillie Friedman; brick office.

Corey Rd., 256, Ward 25; Ellen Landstrum, H. S. Hazen; frame dwelling.

Olney St., 93, rear, Ward 18; Brown, Wiles & Co.; frame storage.

Turner St., 77, Ward 26; Etter Bros.; frame dwelling.

Washington St., 2359, Ward 13; Mulvey Estate; alter mercantile.

James St., 2, Ward 6; Samuel Gold; alter tenement.

Bromfield St., 40-44, Ward 5; Frank E. Sampson et al. A. H. Bowditch; alter offices.

Washington St., 3098, Ward 15; Mary L. Brennan; alter store.

Old Colony Ave., 54, Ward 9; Williams & Bangs; alter mfg.

CANTABRIGIA CLUB ELECTIONS

Officers of the Cantabrigia Club were elected in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, yesterday as follows: Mrs. Charles A. Stedric (re-elected), president; Mrs. Frederick M. French, Mrs. William C. Horton, vice-presidents; Mrs. Herbert L. Crowley, clerk; Mrs. Lester G. Hathaway, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George R. Fisher, treasurer; the following chairmen: Mrs. Mariner Matthews, art; Mrs. Frederick M. Comee, civics; Mrs. Henry J. Winslow, education; Mrs. Frank H. Thomas, finance; Mrs. Albert W. Kidder, home economics; Mrs. Morgan W. Brown, literature; Mrs. Eleanor Fox Allen, music; Mrs. J. Carroll L. Chase, philanthropy; Mrs. John B. Kendall, Mrs. Fred B. Forbes, Mrs. Edmund H. Green, and Mrs. John U. Westcott, counselors; Misses Susan Brewster and Addie Rhoades, Mrs. C. E. Davis, Mrs. L. Harrington, and Mrs. Anna Walker, tellers.

PUBLIC WALK POSTPONED

Postponement until tomorrow of the proposed public walk from Mattapan Square through the Blue Hills Reservation due to take place today is announced by the Boston Public Walk Committee at the Y. M. C. U. The party will start tomorrow at 2:15 p. m. at Mattapan Square for a hike of about six miles and will probably be in charge of Oliver L. Hebbard.

IF YOU INTEND TO BUY REAL ESTATE

Be Sure of the Title

The man who employs the right kind of LEGAL SERVICE has positive knowledge that his title is clear. When you buy, bear in mind the importance of an accurate examination of the title backed by RESPONSIBILITY. How we can serve you, and what it will cost, are explained before you make any contract with us.

MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE CO.

16 STATE STREET

TRACTOR SURVEY MADE BY FARM PUBLICATION

Over Thirty-Four Thousand
Found to Be in Use in Agri-
cultural Districts of Country
—Illinois Leads List

DETROIT, Mich.—To get data as to the number of gasoline and kerosene tractors to be in actual use on farms during the coming season, the Office of Farm Management in cooperation with the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, addressed inquiries to 32,000 selected correspondents, says the Farmer. They were asked to report all tractors which were to be actually used in farm operations this season. Steam-driven tractors, tractors purchased but not delivered, tractors out of commission or not to be used this season, and tractors employed for road or work other than farming were to be excluded.

The figures given below indicate the number of tractors the actual ownership of which was clearly established and the intention to use which during the season, implied. Mere estimates as to the probable number of tractors in any county were disregarded. The figures, therefore, are offered not as an actual count of all tractors, but as indicating the relative employment of tractors in farming in the different sections.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| Alabama..... | 313 | Nevada..... | 19 |
| Arizona..... | 23 | New Hampshire..... | 23 |
| Arkansas..... | 336 | New Jersey..... | 107 |
| California..... | 1,258 | New Mexico..... | 83 |
| Colorado..... | 525 | New York..... | 1,210 |
| Connecticut..... | 47 | North Carolina..... | 452 |
| Delaware..... | 24 | North Dakota..... | 2,157 |
| Florida..... | 71 | Ohio..... | 1,305 |
| Georgia..... | 543 | Oklahoma..... | 785 |
| Idaho..... | 262 | Oregon..... | 318 |
| Illinois..... | 3,392 | Pennsylvania..... | 395 |
| Indiana..... | 1,852 | Rhode Island..... | 20 |
| Iowa..... | 2,223 | South Carolina..... | 387 |
| Kansas..... | 2,287 | South Dakota..... | 1,527 |
| Kentucky..... | 348 | Tennessee..... | 442 |
| Louisiana..... | 343 | Texas..... | 2,325 |
| Maine..... | 53 | Utah..... | 88 |
| Maryland..... | 190 | Vermont..... | 75 |
| Massachusetts..... | 91 | Virginia..... | 434 |
| Michigan..... | 943 | Washington..... | 299 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,575 | West Virginia..... | 90 |
| Mississippi..... | 377 | Wisconsin..... | 904 |
| Missouri..... | 1,141 | Wyoming..... | 186 |
| Montana..... | 1,773 | Total..... | 34,371 |

The figures above have been compared with all available data. The numbers in the states east of the Mississippi agree reasonably well with other data and may be looked upon as fairly complete. In some of the western states, however, marked discrepancies exist between these figures and those of local or unofficial counts. Such discrepancies are explained, in part, by the number of old tractors which have gone out of commission and by those which the owners do not expect to operate this year. It is likely, also, that the reporters in some of the more sparsely settled sections would have less intimate knowledge of tractors in their territories than would those in the more thickly populated and smaller counties of the East.

STEEL MILLS TO BUILD HOMES FOR WORKMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Bethlehem Steel Company will erect 1000 houses in Bethlehem and 500 in South Bethlehem, this summer, according to the announcement made by President E. G. Grace, says a Bethlehem dispatch to the North American. The building operations will entail an outlay of \$5,000,000. The 1000 dwellings on the North Side will be located on the Minsi Trail farm, bought by the steel company at \$1000 per acre. This development is the result of the part the company is required to play in the war program. It will require the addition of at least 10,000 men, who must be housed. The operation will include parks and public playgrounds.

MORE PAY FOR NAVAL MILITIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels Friday recommended to the House Naval Committee that an increase in pay of \$15 a month already agreed on for enlisted men of the Navy be extended to men of the Naval Militia, the reserve and naval volunteers.

HARVARD MUSICAL CLUBS

The Harvard Musical Clubs have elected Ralph G. Brown of New York City president and Mayo A. Shattuck of Seattle vice-president. Both are sophomores.

Eastern Steamship Lines

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland Wednesday and Sundays for Bar Harbor and Blue Hill. PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 7 P. M. for Portland (For Day Trip see International Line). INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf Mondays at 9 P. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M. for Yarmouth.

NOTICE. IT IS THE INTENT OF THE MANAGEMENT TO OPERATE ITS STEAMERS OVER EACH DIVISION OF THE COMPANY'S SERVICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INCREASED TRAFFIC REQUIREMENTS. CALVIN AUSTIN, President

Tickets and Information at Wharf Offices, also City Office, 332 Washington St., and at Tourist Offices.

AUSTRALIA

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER, B. C. BY THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS OF THE CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE. For full information apply to Can. Pacific Ry., 332 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fishermen from New England ports will be able to serve two purposes in following their trade during the war, according to William K. Beardsley, manager of the New England Fish Exchange. The fishermen will be able to act as volunteer naval scouts, and also bring into port an important article of food.

"In the first place," said Mr. Beardsley, himself a former National Guardsman, "every fishing boat on Georges, Middle or Western Banks, or in the South Channel, will in fact be an auxiliary scout of the United States Navy. They will form a sort of volunteer patrol. Fishermen are trained to the sea, and would doubtless be able to sight and determine the character of the Z-boat or other hostile craft at a much greater distance than would amateur sailors.

"Inasmuch as torpedoes are costly and fishermen are engaged in a harmless and peaceful trade, it is doubtful if an enemy vessel would fire on them; while a regulation submarine chaser or patrol boat would always be more or less subject to attack by the enemy. The average modern fishing vessel is a fast sailing boat, and as practically all of them are also equipped with engines for use in calms, they can make the nearest port and transmit to the naval authorities word of the presence of hostile craft in a very short time."

One vessel reached the fish pier today, the schooner Natalie J. Nelson with 39,100 pounds groundfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$7.50, steak cod \$8.00, market cod \$5.50@7.25, and pollock \$5.50.

Gill netters were the only arrivals reported at Gloucester today, having a total of upwards of 55,000 pounds fresh fish.

It was announced yesterday that the Coastwise Transportation Company of this city had taken over the Consolidated-Coastwise Company of Baltimore. Capt. J. G. Crowley, general manager of the Coastwise Transportation Company is president and Capt. A. L. Crowley general manager. The fleet acquired includes the steamer Inland, tugs Piedmont, Cumberland, Savage and Georges Creek, as well as 14 barges employed in transporting coal between Chesapeake Bay ports and New England cities.

FACTS SOUGHT ON SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that there are a large number of commercial vessels being constructed in the United States and practically ready for delivery to private interests, vessels which could be used by this Government for the transportation of foodstuffs to our Allies, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania today introduced a resolution requesting the Federal Shipping Board to furnish the Senate with complete information regarding these ships. The resolution was adopted.

In offering his resolution Senator Knox stated that information had been received by him to the effect that in 10 days complete crews for 40 vessels constructed in the United States for citizens of other governments had arrived here to take the ships away to private owners. He held that these craft should be made available for the United States immediately, if possible.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Library students of Simmons College today are visiting in Worcester the Clark University Library, the Worcester County Law Library, the American Antiquarian Library and the Worcester Public Library. The group is in charge of Miss June Donnelly. The freshmen frolic is scheduled for today. Election of officers of the Student Government Association and the Dramatic Club will take place Monday.

ALASKA

The Giant of Romance!

Uncle Sam's mightiest prodigy; magnificent with fjords, rivers, forests, lakes; set against snow-capped mountains and glittering glaciers.

Totem Poles, Indian Villages
Gold Mines, Romance, Furs

New wonders every step on the 1000 mile Northward journey through the sheltered "inside route" to the

COLD STORAGE REVIVES FISHING ALONG CAPE COD

Establishment of Many Plants
Representing Investment of
More Than Million Dollars
Means Market for Fishermen

Cold storage has brought another revival in the fishing industry of Cape Cod, that sandy right arm of Massachusetts, whose principal claim to title and fame has been through the "grate store of codde" which the bold English mariner, Capt. Bartholemew Gosnold, caught off its shores nearly two decades before the Pilgrims landed at Provincetown.

From the canal, which severs the Cape at its shoulder near the Plymouth line, stretching 50 miles along the inner arm to the palm of the hand at Provincetown, are 13 cold storage plants representing an investment of more than \$1,000,000, with a total capacity of 125,000 barrels of the fish caught in the waters in the shallow beach waters or by trawls, seines and hand lines in the bay off the cape shore. With the aid of these plants, and with steamers between Boston and New York making daily stops at the big wharf at the eastern entrance to the canal, Cape Cod fishermen will soon be landing their catch in the markets of the two big cities within 12 hours after the fish are taken from the water. In addition fish preserved at the cold storage plants can be shipped at all times of the year as far west as Minneapolis, Omaha or even Denver.

In former years Cape Cod fishermen were compelled to salt down the greater part of the catch, as icing plants were few, and the ponds of the cape yielded but a small harvest of such a commodity. Indeed, it was not until the salt works were established on Cape Cod a little more than a century ago that dried salt fish or "Cape Cod turkey" became a profitable industry in Barnstable County, as well as at Gloucester, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

From the installation of the first cold storage plant for fish at Provincetown, 12 years ago, the fish-preserving industry has grown on Cape Cod until it now includes six such establishments at Provincetown, one at North Truro, one at Chatham, one at East Dennis, one at Yarmouthport, one at Barnstable and two at Sandwich. One of the two at Sandwich and that at Yarmouth have just been completed and will be opened within a few weeks.

Cape Cod Bay and its adjacent waters are among the most prolific fish regions of the Atlantic coast north of Florida, especially for staple or so-called ground fish, such as cod, haddock and hake. The greater portion of the ground fish catch is carried directly to the Fish Pier in Boston, at least 50 miles from the fishing grounds, and there packed for shipment to New York, and other parts of the country. Before the cold storage came to Provincetown and the rest of the cape fishermen found that they had to reach a cape port at a certain fixed time in the day in order to catch the regular fisherman's express freight up the cape, and even then their fish did not always reach the big cities in good marketable condition.

With cold storage plants dotting the inner shores of the cape and with fast freight facilities from the canal wharf at Sagamore, it is expected that every pound of fish caught off Cape Cod will be made available, either in the fresh state or preserved.

In fact the port of Sandwich, or its village of Sagamore, is regarded by many as a coming fish-center of the United States.

As is well known, Cape Cod bay not only yields great quantities of ground fish, but in certain times in the year there swarm into the bay great schools of mackerel, bluefish, butter fish or scup, herring, whiting and weak fish. This last named fish is common from the Florida Keys to Newfoundland, but every few hundred miles it changes its name, starting from the south as weak fish, reaching Martha's Vineyard as aquilae, and reappearing in northern waters as sea trout.

In addition to taking care of the edible fish of the Cape, the cold storage plants are also being made available for bait, which up to within a few years was so scarce that much of it was brought from the Bay of Islands in southwestern Newfoundland, nearly 1000 miles distant.

Many of the plants have secured control, either by purchase, lease or grant, of the oyster beds and clamming flats on the towns in which they are located. Some of the plants are investigating the propagation of lobsters within a certain area in Cape Cod Bay, obtaining the fry from the Government laboratories at Wood's Hole only a short distance across the cape.

Most of the inhabitants on Cape Cod are enthusiastic over the revival of the old industry, and nearly all the plants have been built by their subscriptions to the stock of the different companies, aided by financiers in the large cities who came originally from the cape district.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO DO RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Concentration of the power and authority of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the hands of a newly created and selected emergency service committee to give quick and effective action in aid of the Nation, has been effected as a result of the meeting of the council of the general federation in New

Orleans. Directors of the organization, representing 2,500,000 women in the United States, accomplished the work by voting to transfer to Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the general federation, and six divisional chairmen, who will be under her orders, the control and direction of all the relief work of all the clubwomen of the Nation during the period of the war.

STATE DEFENSE BILL IS INDORSED

The State Defense Bill, which gives the Governor of Massachusetts sweeping powers in providing for the defense of the Commonwealth during the war period, has been favorably reported by the joint legislative committee on Rules. The committee added a provision for heavy penalties for the carrying or placing of bombs and gave the Governor authority to prohibit fireworks on Independence Day. Changes of phraseology have been made in the bill but on the whole it contains the substance of the measure as drafted by the State Committee on Public Safety and recommended to the Legislature by Governor McCall in a special message.

The bill is based on a precedent set up during the Civil War. In its re-drafted form the bill was reported in the House yesterday and then sent to the State printer for publication.

Representative Frank Mulveny of Fall River has filed with the clerk of Massachusetts House of Representatives, resolutions in support of the proposed national legislation to safeguard and control the production and distribution of the necessities of life and industry and requesting immediate enactment of the proposed remedial legislation by Congress.

CALIFORNIA LOOKS TO OUTSIDE LABOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Letting down the exclusion bars for the purpose of bringing in thousands of laborers to work the farms of the State was advocated by the Farmers Protective Association, representing the rich delta region of California, at a meeting held Friday at Walnut Grove. It is proposed to have State officials take the matter up with Washington authorities at once. To meet the objection of labor interests, it is proposed to bring the Chinese in as a war measure only, and to have a definite arrangement for their return after a specified time.

It was also proposed at the conference that Mexicans or Yaqui Indians, thousands of whom are available and who are good agricultural workers, might be imported.

At a meeting of the State council of defense and county councils of defense in San Francisco the mobilization of 47,000 high school boys for agricultural work and the cultivation of every available area in the State, including back yard gardens, was decided upon.

SOUTHERN RATE CASE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—What is regarded as the most important freight rate contest New Orleans shippers ever faced took a local turn recently when Examiner George H. Gibson of the Interstate Commerce Commission opened the adjourned hearing of the Natchez-Louisiana case here. It is the attempt of Natchez and Vicksburg to establish mileage basis rates to North Louisiana points in the Shreveport-Monroe-Alexandria triangle, known as the Shreveport triangle, and which would give a differential of about 10 cents in favor of the Mississippi towns over New Orleans.

FORMER CHARGE GREW ARRIVES

KEY WEST, Fla.—Joseph W. Grew, former American charge at Berlin, and more recently attached to the American embassy at Vienna, arrived here from Havana and proceeded to Washington. Mr. Grew said he expected to go from Washington to his home in Boston.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Miss Mildred L. Rutherford of Athens, Ga., historian general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will give a lecture on "The South of Yesterday" before the Boston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Huntington Hall on Wednesday evening, May 9, at 8 p. m. An appropriate musical program will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lamson.

MORE CONCRETE STREETS TO BE BUILT IN BOSTON

Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works Pleased With Beacon Street Results and Plans for Further Work Are Made

Equipped with a modern, self-propelling concrete mixing machine with a cubic mixer whose capacity is 22 cubic feet of material and capable of mixing and laying 1000 yards of surface a day, the Department of Public Works is making arrangements to pave several streets of Boston this year with concrete. The first undertaking, Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department, said yesterday is to be the finishing of the concrete paving of Beacon Street. That work will be started in a month and rushed through to completion. Then other streets will be graded and paved with concrete.

Mayor Curley and Commissioner Murphy both think so highly of concrete roads that they purchased this up-to-date concrete road mixing and building machine in the winter paying \$2400 and the freight charges for it.

The 2500 odd feet of concrete the Boston city paving division laid in Beacon Street from Brookline line easterly so pleased the Mayor and the commissioner that they determined to have more roadways of that sort in Boston. They regard the paving in Beacon Street as about the last word in modern street paving. The paving, in Beacon Street is 25 feet in width and eight inches in depth. About 2800 feet more remain to be done until the entire street is paved with concrete from the Brookline line to Cleveland Circle.

The new street, as far as it was made last fall, withstood the winter season splendidly. But four of the big square cross sections, into which concrete is laid on account of expansion and contraction, cracked during the winter. These will be repaired so that they will be as good as ever.

With the wages of Boston city laborers raised from \$2.50 a day to \$3 the cost of \$1.47 a square yard for concrete laying by the city's own force last year will be exceeded this. "With labor 20 per cent higher and with cement, sand and crushed stone higher also, we will not be able to build concrete streets for \$1.47 a square yard this year," said Commissioner Murphy yesterday.

"We are going to make more concrete streets in Boston, however," he continued. "I believe they are splendid roadways. That Beacon Street job will be one to be proud of, and it will last for years and years. There is just enough grit to well-laid concrete to give good footholding for horses, and the longer it lies the harder it gets."

"The Mayor likes the street paving furnished by concrete, and we will keep the new mixer going all summer once we get started. We have the 2800 square yards in Beacon Street to lay to bring the new paving all the way from Brookline line to Cleveland Circle. Other streets are to be paved with concrete this summer, but I cannot say just now which ones they are. We must find out the streets which are not liable to be dug into for sewer, conduit, water or wire laying. The concrete must stay down once we put it there."

"It will not be long now till we start finishing the concrete work in Beacon Street. Then we will decide on the other streets which are to have this most up-to-date of all pavements put in them."

Bernard E. Grant is urging forward his forces of pavers and the concrete base is going down in McKinley Square at the Custom House. The granite blocks have been removed and the grading done for half of the square and the concrete mixing and laying will be pushed forward at full speed. After the concrete has "set" the granite blocks will be laid and the cement grout poured between the joints.

The Mayor has demanded greater speed from the Boston Elevated Railway Company. At first the Mayor was inclined to ensure Contractor Grant for the delays in getting street work started this spring but the contractor insisted that he was ready but could not pave streets where the street railway tracks had to be raised and the paving done between the rails

and the strip between the tracks known as "no man's land." Then the Mayor asked the Elevated officials to "get busy." They are finishing the track work and paving in Beach Street and Mr. Grant is going in on the south side with his paving forces. Contractor Grant says the Elevated will start to relay its west track in Canal street next Monday. The track work and track paving there will require about three weeks, and then Mr. Grant will finish the paving of the west side and the street will be completed. Work on Dorchester Avenue will not be started for six weeks or two months yet, but when it is the street will be soon completed. Work in Albany Street is to be rushed before that time. The grouted granite contract taken by Contractor Grant last year amounting to nearly \$400,000 is more than half done now. Lincoln Street work will be finished next week.

NEW ORLEANS NAVAL BASE PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With the official backing of Senator Robert Broussard and Representative Albert Estopinal, the executive committee on the naval base at New Orleans has drawn up plans for the improvement of the Algiers Navy Yard—across the river from this city—which will be presented, with the proper data and arguments to the Navy Department and to Admiral Helm, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The two Louisiana Congressmen will endeavor to have these plans adopted and put into effect immediately.

Naval experts who have been consulted by the naval base committee have declared that the adoption of the plans will increase the efficiency of the Algiers yard nearly 100 per cent. Investment of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 is comprehended in the plans, and the resulting yard will give employment to about 50 more skilled workmen.

CITY DESIRABLE SURVEY FOR CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A "city desirable survey" is to be undertaken by high school students of Chicago, members of the civic-industrial clubs promoted by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Features of the surveys will be a canvass by each club of its high school district to determine the location of attractive and interesting points, including parks, public buildings, homes, business establishments, etc.; the preparation of data, such as photographs, charts and other descriptive material; and preparation of an exhibit consisting of photographs, maps, tables or other material setting forth the "desirable" parts of the district, to be mounted on panels furnished by the commercial organization.

RECOUNT IN FIFTH SUFFOLK IS ORDERED

A recount of the votes cast for candidates from the Fifth Suffolk Representative District has been ordered by the Boston Election Commission in response to a petition from 56 voters of the district who allege fraud in the counting at some of the polling places. Election night it was stated that Martin M. Lomasney, Alfred Scigliano and David Mancovitz had been elected.

The petition declares that "many hundreds of votes were fraudulently counted for certain candidates and in this way certain candidates were credited with more and John T. Gibbons with less votes than were actually cast for them."

Signers of the petition were headed by Robert B. Farley and Roger McGrath. The recount of votes cast in Ward 5 is scheduled to begin at 9:30 Monday morning.

MAINE WILL AID FARMERS

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Governor and Council Friday night passed an order authorizing the Governor to enlist for farm service males between the ages of 16 years and 20 years and six months in such numbers as he may deem necessary, to be known as the "junior volunteers." The junior volunteers will be furnished to farmers upon application. The Governor was also authorized to purchase and sell fertilizer and seed at cost to farmers.

CLEVELAND CITY RAILWAY SYSTEM PROVED SUCCESS

"Tayler Plan" Has Secured Cooperation Between Municipal Authorities and Owners of Transportation Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Although seven years have elapsed since the Cleveland Railway Company, which operates the entire street railway system of Cleveland, passed from the direct control of its own officials into semimunicipal control under what is known as the "Tayler plan," street railway and civic officials from all parts of the country come to Cleveland frequently to study the operation of the system under its new form of management.

On Feb. 17, 1910, what has been called "the most remarkable chapter of street railway history in this country" came to an end in Cleveland. A new method of dealing with a public utility in private hands then reached its culmination, and a new solution of the American street car question was put on trial. The plan took its name from that of the Hon. Robert W. Tayler, the successor of William McKinley in Congress, and a United States judge, under whose direction the nine-year struggle made by Mayor Tom L. Johnson for a settlement of the street railway problem in Cleveland was brought to an end.

A few days ago a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor asked Treasurer Henry W. Davies of the Cleveland Railway Company and Mr. Peter Witt, who for four years was Cleveland's street railway commissioner, under the Tayler plan, their separate opinions as to the success of that plan of street railway management.

The answer in both cases was the same: "The resultant cooperation between municipal authorities and the owners of the street railway properties which has been cemented under the Cleveland plan, has worked for the economic betterment of the one and the general advantage of the other." In other words, as Mr. Davies put it, "The Cleveland Railway Company has been able to do things under the present plan of operation, and the resulting cooperation of the city government, that it never dreamed possible when the Tayler plan was put into operation. There have been economic gains which were hitherto believed absolutely impossible."

Former Street Railway Commissioner Witt, as the representative of the city in supervising the operation of the Tayler street-car plan during the early years of its operation, said, regarding the matter:

"The problem here as it existed at the beginning of Mayor Johnson's campaign against the system, is the same as exists today in almost every other city in the country. There is an irrepressible conflict between the street car owner and the public; one is absolutely impossible."

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MOTION PICTURE HOUSES COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Thirty-five motion picture houses in New Orleans, Shreveport, Alexandria, Houston, Vicksburg, Pensacola, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Monroe and other towns from Oklahoma to Florida have been combined into one ownership by the merger of the interests of Herman Fichtelberg, and the Saenger Amusement Company, two of the largest and most important film-exhibiting corporations in the South. New Orleans will be the headquarters of the merger, with J. H. Saenger as president; Herman Fichtelberg, vice-president, and E. V. Richards, general manager. The Saenger company has just completed the Strand, the best moving picture house in New Orleans, and also has taken over the Lafayette, an important theater, and will devote both entirely to film exhibitions. Mr. Fichtelberg owns several picture houses in New Orleans and other southern cities.

CAR ROUTES ARE SHIFTED

On account of repairing Summer Street between Dewey Square and Dorchester Avenue, commencing tonight at 8 and continuing until about 6 a. m. Monday, Dorchester Avenue and Summer Street Extension cars will be operated on temporary routes, as follows: All inward-bound Dorchester Avenue cars, including Columbia Road, Milton and Meeting House cars, will run via Broadway Extension, Washington Street, Beach Street and Atlantic Avenue, and then on the regular route to Dewey Square, then via Atlantic Avenue, Kneeland Street and Washington Street, and then on their regular routes. The City Point-Summer Street Extension cars will be run between City Point and Summer Street Extension Bridge only.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Augusta is planning to have a commission form of government according to the decision of the citizens here. Representatives Moses B. Pilcher and Walter R. McDonald will introduce the necessary measures into the General Assembly of Georgia at the next session. The act would become effective on the expiration of the present term of office of Mayor James R. Littleton.

WAR EXPENSES OF CANADA \$600,000,000

Sir Thomas White in Finance
Speech Says National Debt of
Dominion May Soon Reach
\$1,300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of a budget speech on the financial operations of the Dominion for the past year, Sir Thomas White placed the total income for the year at the record figure of \$232,000,000; of this sum \$172,000,000 were paid out to meet current and capital expenditure. In regard to the war expenditure, he said that Canada had spent approximately \$600,000,000, including the sum owing to Great Britain which had not yet been adjusted.

As a consequence the net national debt of the Dominion had risen from \$336,000,000, the figure at which it stood before the outbreak of the war, to \$900,000,000. By the close of the fiscal year, he predicted that the national debt might reach \$1,300,000,000. Of the total revenue of \$232,000,000, the Minister stated that \$134,000,000 was derived from customs, \$24,000,000 from excise and \$12,500,000 from the business profits tax. The latter tax would yield \$10,000,000 more than was estimated by the Minister when the measure was introduced, he said.

Coming to his proposals for future requirements, Sir Thomas White said that in order to carry out the war program laid down it would be necessary to increase the country's income. That raised the question of the sources of revenue still available. The proposal that a higher tariff be imposed upon luxuries overlooking the fact that most articles of that character were subject to fixed rates under the French treaty, and that consequently, an increase in the tariff in regard to them was impossible.

After referring to the inadvisability of taxing small incomes, the Minister said that the question of further revenue was narrowed down to abnormal profits made by business firms during the period of the war. This he considered the proper source to which to look for increased revenue to meet the cost of the war.

In accordance with the principal the Government had last year passed the war profits legislation taking 25 per cent of business profits above a certain percentage on capital invested. The Government in view of the increasing interest and pension charges, now proposed to take a larger share of the profits. It proposed to take from persons, firms and companies liable to the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, 50 per cent of all profits in excess of 15 per cent, but not exceeding 20 per cent per annum, and 75 per cent of profits in excess of 20 per cent per annum upon capital. The increased tax would principally affect manufacturers of munitions and war supplies. The new legislation, Sir Thomas said, would be operative as from Dec. 31, 1916. He added that his intention was, if conditions were favorable, to float another Dominion war loan in the autumn.



MORE THAN A BUMPER

These Powerful Double-Loops Smother the Blow

CAR protection is necessary in these days of congested motor traffic. The

Hartford BUMP ABSORBER

—more than a Bumper—

furnishes it in a full measure.

All that the ordinary "bumper" can do, it does—and more. It not only wards off the physical contact of the colliding body from lamps, fenders and radiator, but also smothers the shock of the ordinary collisions, and most of the extraordinary ones. That means—no expensive repairs; no damage or strain to the car. Powerful double loops of spring-steel effectively absorb and deaden the blow to a marked degree. Moreover, the touch of beauty a Hartford Bump Absorber gives to any car is no small consideration. Bolts on without drilling and stays bolted.

THREE MODELS
Large Car Type (three leaf) \$12 Medium Car Type (two leaf) \$10 Ford Car Type \$8
Standard finish, black enamel with nickel center clamp. Nickel finish \$1 additional.
Brackets available for attachment to cars with splash pans without cutting pans or drilling frames.

EDWARD V. HARTFORD, Inc.
235 Morgan St., Jersey City, N. J.
Makers of the Hartford Shock Absorber, E. V. Hartford Brake, Hartford Auto Jack, Hartford Bump Absorber.
Branches: New York, 1846 Broadway, Service Station, 1226 Broadway; Boston, 319-325 Columbus Ave.; Chicago, 2637 Michigan Ave.
Distributors in principal cities. Dealers everywhere.




Makes Every Road a Bumper

The Best Jack Money Can Buy



HESS-BRIGHT THE INIMITABLE BEARING

Every Hess-Bright Ball Bearing, during its manufacture, must survive tests far more severe than it will ever undergo in actual use. Those tests are standardized and each bearing must meet their exacting requirements.

That manufacturing policy, faithfully pursued, has earned for the Hess-Bright its reputation for consistent dependability—for uniform endurance throughout long, hard service.



Hess-Bright's Conrad Patent is Thoroughly Adjudicated.



Hess-Bright Distributors for Retail Trade in Every City of Importance.

May Sale Cotton Waists

Hundreds of New Blouses



Chandler & Co. believe that nowhere else in New England can these waists be equalled at the prices, in quality and material, in workmanship and style.

The story—Chandler & Co.'s New York office, cooperating with several large retail stores and waist houses in other cities, secured marked reductions from prevailing high prices, by purchasing huge quantities of fine materials and trimmings.

The styles are in many instances after much more expensive waists.

The finish and workmanship are excellent as the material was placed with several of the best New York makers.

Nearly a thousand, in eight styles, at 2.00

A voile waist, typical of the models, has large collar, with wide insets of emb. organdie. Price 2.00.
A voile waist for smart tailored suits, large square collar and embroidered frills, lace edged. Price 2.00.
A waist of voile, large roll collar and cuffs of dotted organdie, and tucked front. Price 2.00.

2.00

500 Waists, eight styles, at 2.95

Among them is—A batiste blouse of fine quality, has large collar with three points, finished with graceful ruffles. Price 2.95—A voile blouse featuring a large collar and revers of emb. organdie, finished with ruffles. Price 2.95—A dimity shirt blouse, front side pleated in dress shirt style, roll collar forming large revers. Price 2.95.

200 Waists, five styles, at 3.95

Note the interesting styles—A batiste waist has panels of organdie and fine pin tucking, trimmed front, small ruffles finishing flat square collar. Price 3.95—A simple batiste waist has the round collar and turnback cuff finished with large scallop. Price 3.95—A voile waist has square collar and front embroidered in rose and blue. Price 3.95.

Hats—for all occasions



Drawn from Hat with made ornament

New hats for dress wear—semi-dress wear—street wear—outing wear—motor wear.

Prices \$10 to \$20 up to 200.00

Flower trimmed hats.
Hats in soft tones.
Hats, brilliant colorings.
Novelty wing trimmed hats.
Unique close hats.
Flaring salons.
Horsehair hats.

Glossy lisere hats.
Leghorn and Bangkok hats.
Turban, novel shapes.
Effective suit hats.
New effects in tricorne.
Unusual mushroom hats.
Hats in black, white.

Chandler & Co. are able to present these stylish hats at such moderate prices because the charge includes only work and materials.

Special Petticoats—3.95

Taffeta—Silk Jersey Top

Two hundred new petticoats, in styles and qualities unusual at the prices. Among the colors:

Green
Pampas
Belge

Ruby
Rose
Navy

Black
Gun Metal
Changeables

Cliffon taffeta with French flounce, pleated and pin tucked. Silk jersey top with tailored taffeta flounce.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
1817

Because of the magnitude of the Mark-Down

the sale which begins Monday is by far our most important event of the season in

For
Women

Suits

Coats

For
Misses

Every suit and coat from our own stock—Nearly all in straight line tailored models—a great majority in navy serge, tricotine and gabardine—Scores and scores in the very styles and models in great demand this season—Mark-downs as large as are usually taken five or six weeks later—Mark-downs which insure an immediate clearance.

Values quoted are the original prices at which the suits and coats were marked in our stock—we give them to indicate the quality.

Examples of values—hundreds of others:

- 2 Navy Serge Suits, youthful model, were 40.00, now 25.00
- 2 Tan Guniburl Suits, semi-tailored, were 58.00, now 35.00
- 2 Grey Vigoureux Suits, tailored models, were 48.00, now 35.00
- 2 Tan Poirer Twill Suits, braid trimmed, were 45.00, now 25.00
- 5 Navy Serge Suits, button trimmed, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Grey Guniburl Suits, semi-tailored, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 White Gabardine Suits, embroidered, were 55.00, now 45.00
- 1 Semi-Dress Suit, copenhagen Poirer twill, was 100.00, now 45.00
- 4 Light Grey Vigoureux Suits, semi-tailored models, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 6 Burella Suits, high shades, semi-tailored, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 1 Taupe Gros de Londres Suit, was 100.00, now 45.00
- 2 Wistaria Taffeta Suits, embroidered, were 78.00, now 45.00
- 5 Black Serge Semi-Tailored Suits, double breasted, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Navy Serge Suits, semi-dress models, were 80.00, now 45.00
- 4 Wool Suits, black and white check, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 1 Mustard Chamoisine Suit, belted model, was 75.00, now 45.00
- 2 Rookie Tricotine Suits, semi-tailored models, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Oxford Grey Suits, semi-tailored, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Gold Guniburl Suits, belted models, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 3 Rookie Poirer Twill Suits, vestee models, were 65.00, now 45.00
- 2 Combination Suits, velvet coats, Khaki-Kool skirts, were 60.00, now 45.00
- 3 Medium Grey Vigoureux Suits, large sizes, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Black Serge Suits, braid trimmed, were 55.00, now 45.00
- 4 Navy Serge Suits, tan silk vests, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Mixture Suits, belted styles, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 1 Black Taffeta Silk Suit, braid trimmed, was 95.00, now 58.00
- 1 Taupe Satin Dress Suit, long coat effect, was 95.00, now 55.00
- 2 Wistaria Satin Suits, semi-dress models, were 78.00, now 58.00
- 6 Hairline Stripe Suits, mannish tailored, were 48.00, now 35.00
- 4 Oxford Grey Suits, mannish tailored, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 5 Navy Serge Suits, silk vest, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 11 Black Serge Suits, braid trimmed, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 3 Semi-Tailored Suits, oxford grey, 44, 46, 48, were 45.00, now 35.00

MISSSES' SUITS

- 5 Misses' Suits, vest and overcollar of silk, were 48.00, now 35.00
- 2 Misses' Tailored Suits, trench belt, were 45.00, now 25.00
- 6 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, silk collars, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 7 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, pleated back, were 25.00, now 19.50
- 1 Misses' Serge Suit, from Lanvin model, were 55.00, now 25.00
- 12 Misses' Navy Suits, in Chandler & Co.'s own serge, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 4 Misses' White Knit Jersey Suits, for sports, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Misses' Mixture Sport Suits, belted, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Misses' Navy Men's Wear Serge Suits, were 45.00, now 25.00
- 4 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, braided, were 48.00, now 35.00
- 8 Misses' Navy Suits, Chandler & Co.'s serge, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 17 Misses' Mixture Sport Suits, belted, were 25.00, now 19.50

COATS—WOMEN'S—MISSSES'

- 25 Rubberized Silk Coats, were 19.50, now 12.50
- 20 Cut Bolivia Coats, belted, were 25.00, now 19.50
- 5 Velour Check Sport Coats, black and white, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 7 Misses' Coats, guniburl, were 25.00, now 16.50
- 3 Navy Street Coats, fancy models, were 39.50, now 25.00
- 2 Poirer Twill Coats, white cloth insets, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 2 Motor Coats, large plaid, were 35.00, now 25.00
- 4 Navy Serge Coats, rope stitched, were 39.50, now 25.00
- 8 Gabardine Coats, side pleated, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 6 Velour Check Coats, black and white, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 3 Motor Coats, rose plaid, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 2 Loose Fancy Coats, velour, were 48.00, now 35.00
- 5 Gabardine Coats, straight line, tan, grey and black, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 8 Poirer Twill Coats, rope stitched, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 2 Burella Coats, fancy, were 48.00, now 35.00
- 2 Duvelty Velour Coats, were 55.00, now 45.00
- 2 Bolivia Coats, loose cut, were 65.00, now 45.00
- 2 Sport Coats, embroidered Jersey, were 65.00, now 45.00
- 2 Burella Capes, striped lining, were 75.00, now 45.00
- 7 Poirer Twill Coats, double breasted, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 10 Tricotine Coats, cable stitched, were 45.00, now 35.00
- 2 Tricotine Dress Coats, fancy pocket, were 39.50, now 25.00

May Sale Undermuslins

New Lots at Special Prices

Typical of the great values Chandler & Co. will offer throughout May, in muslin underwear, are several special lots for Monday's sale.

The fine quality materials, in many instances, can no longer be duplicated, so the makers closed out the undermuslins at considerable discounts. The quantities are comparatively small—they will not last long at the low prices noted below.

Night Gowns—Skirts—Envelope Chemises

Night Gowns of very fine nainsook—several styles, including empire effect with dainty laces, fine embroideries, ribbons.

White Skirts, flounces of effective embroideries and embroidered underlays—all with deep flounces and shadow laces.

Envelope Chemises—attractive models—with fine laces and embroideries—many styles, slashed drawers. The quality of materials is exceptional for garments of this price.

1.95

A Special Lot at 1.00

There are only thirty-seven dozen, all we could get to sell at this price. Envelope Chemises—lace and embroidery trimmed, many in empire models. Night Gowns—sheer materials with fine embroideries, chemise styles, others Val lace trimmed and shirred. Corset Covers—trimmed with fine laces and embroideries.

A Special Lot at 3.95

Not a large lot, but at the prices we offer them in this sale they show remarkable values. There are only 256 pieces in all and will no doubt sell out rapidly. Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, withilet and Valenciennes lace insertion. Japanese Silk Night Gowns in an attractive empire model with shirring, others in lace trimmed effects.

Special Envelope Chemises at 2.35

A limited quantity to offer at this price—Crepe de chine wash satin and Japanese silk—tailored and lace trimmed effects.

Crepe Georgette Dresses

Specializing at
\$35 and \$45

The most stylish material—in several of the most stylish models—for present wear, graduations and summer occasions. Many are custom made. All are excellent values at the prices.

Georgette, with fllet.
Georgette, soutache emb.
Georgette, self-tone emb.
Georgette, straight lines.
Georgette, pleated skirts.
Georgette, sashes, belts.
Georgette, white, colors.

Models in women's sizes on third floor; models in misses' sizes on fourth floor.

Misses' Georgette Dresses

Georgette, with taffeta.
Georgette, silk embroidered.
Georgette, with lace.
Georgette, flash, white.
Georgette, gold, gray, navy.
Georgette, plain, draped.
Georgette, tunic styles.

From Our Custom Rooms
29.50 to 45.00

One of the most charming and fashionable materials for misses' graduation and afternoon wear is crepe Georgette—especially smart for class day dresses. 4th Floor.

Separate Skirts, 5.00

A splendid variety at this price—New models for outing, street or dress wear, straight line and pleated styles; many with pockets.

Tub materials—pique, gabardine, Hesper cloth, white gabardine with colored stripes and coin spots.

Also Wool Velours Skirts, checked and plain; navy and black poplin; tailored styles.

Redfern Corsets

Much Under Regular Prices

All are in late models and we give below the exact quantity in each style. We do not quote the values at which the manufacturer intended these corsets to sell, but all are in this sale at half and less than half price.

2.50 and 2.95

- 127 Prs. Coutil, fine quality, sizes 20 to 32, at 2.50.
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Values possible because the Redfern people could not duplicate the materials from which these corsets were made, and closed out these lines.

Special Silk Lisle Hose

6 Pairs for \$2.00

Especially made for Chandler & Co. by one of the great makers—unusual value today at the price. Double garter top; extra spliced, wear-resisting soles, heels and toes. At this price for two days only—Monday and Tuesday.

Sale—Upholsteries, Wall Paper, Furniture—much from Stetson Foster Co.

The items noted below are on sale as this advertisement goes to press. Should any article be sold when called for, Chandler & Co. will supply, if possible, a like value.

Sale of Imported Cretonnes

Closed out by an importer because he could not duplicate all the colors in the line. Soft tones, now so difficult to obtain at inexpensive prices.

One effective pattern is in a heavy tapestry design. A wonderful rose design, on a striped ground. All over chintz patterns in different colors. Another excellent pattern is a foliage tapestry design. More than ten other designs of the same character. Printed on firm quality twilled cotton and rep, thirty-one inches wide. According to the wholesale price, they were made to sell for much more.

35c

45c

yard

SAMPLES CRETONNES

Lengths, 2-3 yd. to 1 yd. each. The patterns could no longer be duplicated, hence the importer closed them out. All at

25c 50c 75c

Many are hand block-printed—others roller printed—on heavy twilled cotton, rep, taffetas and linens.

IMPORTED CRETONNES

Fifty inches wide. One a beautiful floral tapestry design; the other a white ground with chintz pattern. All at

1.15 and 1.25

NOTE—The value of the above cretonnes, according to the importer's wholesale price, would be much higher.

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Tapestries, Damasks, Velvets, Armures, Brocades, Silks, etc. Prices 3.00, 5.00, 7.50 to 10.00 per length.

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Hundreds of rolls of Wall Papers from the Stetson Foster Co.

Hundreds of rolls from a high-class interior decorator of New York.

Selling has been heavy, but assortments in wall papers were so large that hundreds of fine patterns remain

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Sale Lower Floor

Note—All wall paper sales must be final. None can be returned or exchanged.

Sale Lower Floor

In an advertisement it is sometimes difficult to convey the idea of quality—We quote the values as a means to this end. Values quoted give an idea of the prices at which the Stetson Foster Co. and the New York interior decorator priced these papers in their own establishments.

Among the best values in housefurnishings yet offered by Chandler & Co. are the wall papers and furniture purchased from the Stetson Foster Co., interior decorators, of Boylston St., Boston.

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From Stetson Foster Co. and a New York cabinetmaker.

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- 1 Round Table, mah. 30.00 18.50
- 1 Mah. Inlaid Table 39.00 22.50
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None from the Stetson Foster Co., but all excellent values.

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- 3 Kurdistans, rich blues 55.00
- 1 Saruk, lustrous wool 75.00
- 1 Persian Carpet, 13.8x10.5 225.00
- 1 Kazak, soft rose 55.00
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- Size 8.0x10.0 Special 22.50
- Size 9.0x12.0 Special 22.50
- Size 10.0x14.0 Special 42.50

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917

FIFTH AVENUE A SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION

A thoroughfare of contrasts—so one might term Fifth Avenue. Closely associated in the world's thought with the aristocracy and wealth of New York City, its costly residences, club houses and hotels, its brilliant and exclusive shops, its beautiful churches, the street is at the same time intimately known to the tenement dwellers in the crowded immigrant quarter near Harlem River as a highway which comes to a dreary end in vacant lots and an ordinary dirt road.

Magnificence and its opposite, with most of the intervening degrees, may be found along the seven miles which begin at Washington Square and terminate at One Hundred Forty-third Street, but fortunately for Fifth Avenue's reputation it is the story of its splendor and not of its double-decker tenements which has gone around the globe. And this story includes not only what may be said to be fairly permanent on the avenue in the way of palatial structures but also the events of far more than local importance which have occurred beneath their roofs in the way of great receptions and costly banquets. Nor would any story of the boulevard be complete without mention of the brilliant parades which have moved in stately procession down its wide pavement, some of them among the most spectacular the world has ever witnessed.

A century ago Fifth Avenue was scarcely more than a country road. In early days it ran through a charming rural district with farms on either hand and crossed by sparkling brooks and streams. It was not until 1824 that the street was actually opened and then only in part. Even as late as 1859 a description of the avenue at Fifty-ninth Street called it "a muddy dirt road which ran along a bog."

What a contrast this to the wide boulevard which today skirts Central Park and passes along Millionaires Row, the name given to the mile and a half of mansions which have been erected between Sixtieth and Ninetieth streets. At the end of this section the sightseer passes the home and grounds of Andrew Carnegie. The house is not old but it has been so designed and fitted into its surroundings that it resembles an English estate with a long history.

But, of course, no building on Fifth Avenue really has a long history or anything like it. The very first residences to go up, the modest square brownstone and brick houses still standing below Twelfth Street, were not built until after 1830. This part of the avenue, still uninvaded by trade, is not so very different in appearance from what it was in those earlier days. The same cannot be said of the succeeding blocks with their multitude of garment factories and their retail specialty shops, leading finally into the section of great department stores and art galleries, antique furniture and jewelry shops whose attractions hail from every quarter of the globe. All this is distinctly modern, distinctly commercial. No danger of confusing it with anything that belongs to by-gone times!

As first planned, the avenue was to be 100 feet wide. Of so little value was property at that time that a 25-foot lot fronting on the avenue could be bought for the trifling sum of \$25. Today each 25-foot lot on Fifth Avenue has an average assessed value of over \$150,000. Here is a simple fact which must bring joy to the advocates of the single tax, for surely no better example ever existed of the justice of their theory!

As has been indicated, the only part of the thoroughfare which retains its original character is that portion which lies between Washington Square and Twelfth Street. Here, less than 100 years ago, dwelt the New York aristocracy; here, in a few instances, still dwell their descendants. The houses look much as they did in the 20's and 40's, and the gay little gardens which nestled in the backyards of the district are still cherished by some of the Twentieth Century tenants, who are loath to allow residence in a crowded city to rob them of all the charms of life in a country town.

At Washington Square there stands a structure of impressive architectural beauty known as Washington Arch, erected in 1889 at the time of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as President.

It is in the vicinity of this imposing entrance to the seven-mile avenue that visitors are wont to mount the narrow steps of a bus for a jaunt down the boulevard. It is the one thing which every visitor to New York is supposed to do, for probably in no other way can he get so quickly and so pleasantly an impression of modern New York which may be considered fairly true to the facts.

It is perhaps about 9 o'clock of a summer morning. Already the avenue is astir with throngs going in either direction, and from out the crowd there is always someone to hail the bus at each of its stopping points, and to climb the winding steps if there is still room on top. The business man at once settles down to glance over the morning paper, the much-bedecked would-be society girl, who opens her gay parasol with a flourish and leans back to gaze at the sights with a pretended air of boredom, the bustling matron already well loaded with packages, the happy-go-lucky boy with his tennis racket, the solemn faced bookworm en route for the public library, the chattering family of children off for a day's outing at



Scene on Fifth Avenue, New York City

PARADE GROUND FOR GUESTS OF UNITED STATES

Central Park, all these and many others board the bus as it makes its way down the avenue. They could scarcely be called people of leisure yet they seem so in comparison with the crowds rushing pell-mell for trolley and elevated trains in the adjoining streets.

There is much of interest to be seen as the bus moves on. The shop windows viewed even from this distance are wonderfully attractive. The pedestrians, men and women alike, are constantly stopping for a closer look, only to be lured into the shop itself before the bus reaches the next corner. The visitor finds himself tempted to follow their example but reflects that he has paid his fare and might as well get his money's worth of sightseeing; besides there is always the possibility that he will have time to go into the shops when the bus comes back.

At Twenty-eighth Street, the bus passes the luxurious home of the Knickerbocker Club, whose members, as the name infers, are descended from New York's first settlers. At the next corner stands the Marble Collegiate Church, which was opened for services in 1854. Inasmuch as the congregation was organized in 1623, this church may be said to be the oldest ecclesiastical organization in the city. In recent years it has had as its pastor the Rev. Henry C. Van Dyke.

The connection of the Astor family with Fifth Avenue dates back to 1827, when William B. Astor bought a half interest in 20 acres of land extending from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth streets. He put up a red brick house at Thirty-fourth Street, and John Jacob Astor built a home at Thirty-third Street. On the site of these two structures the Waldorf-Astoria now stands.

Many notable personages have been guests at this world-renowned hotel. About 20 years ago, before the Astoria was annexed, the Waldorf was the honored stopping place of Li Hung Chang, when he came to the United States as special Ambassador from China. It was at the banquet given here that the great statesman through his interpreter voiced his conviction that western modern civilization, though, superficially speaking, different from that of the East, will in the world of evolution prove the fittest to survive.

One of the most beautiful buildings on the avenue is the New York Public Library, built by the city at a cost of about \$9,000,000. Constructed of Vermont marble in the style of the modern renaissance it has already taken its place in the public mind, to quote the Architectural Record, "as a building of which every New Yorker may be proud, and this opinion of the building is shared by the architectural profession of the country. Of course it does not please everybody; but if American architects in good standing were asked to name the one building which embodied most of what was good in contemporary American architecture, the New York Public Library would be the choice of a handsome majority."

At this time it is well to recall, perhaps, the great banquet held at the Waldorf-Astoria in 1902 in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, who had sent him as special envoy to the President and people of the United States. It was on this occasion that the Prince spoke these memorable words: "It will interest you, I know, to learn something about the nature of my mission to this country. The facts are as follows: His Majesty, the Emperor, has minutely studied the recent and rapid development of the United States, and His Majesty is well aware of the fact that yours is a fast-moving nation. His sending me to this country may, therefore, be looked upon as an act of friendship and courtesy, with the one desire of promoting most friendly relations between Germany and the United States. Should you be willing to grasp a proffered hand, you will find such a one on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean."

About half a century earlier, in 1850 to be exact, the Prince of Wales, who was later to become Edward VII, was entertained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The bond of friendship between England and the United States, strengthened by this visit from the young Prince, was still further cemented eight years later at a banquet given at Delmonico's on Fifth Avenue to Charles Dickens. Once again the English and American flags were seen hanging side by side, and as if inspired by the sight, Dickens poured out his heart in a tribute which may well bear repeating, for its truth has but become truer with the passing of the years. "Points of difference there have been," he said, "points of difference there are, points of difference possibly there will be between these two great peoples; but broadcast in England today prevails the one great sentiment that these two peoples are essentially one—and that it rests with them jointly to uphold the great Anglo-Saxon race."

If I know anything of my countrymen . . . I say the English heart is stirred by the flutter of the Stars and Stripes as it is stirred by no other flag that flies besides its own. I believe that from the majority of the honest men on both sides there cannot be absent the conviction that it would be better for this globe to be riven by an earthquake . . . than to present the spectacle of these great nations, each of which has in your way or in ours striven so hard and successfully for freedom, ever again being arrayed one against the other."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

BLOCH PSALMS
AND SYMPHONY
"ISRAEL" HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Orchestral Compositions of Ernest Bloch—Presented under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music, Carnegie Hall, New York, evening of May 2, 1917. The program comprised three numbers with Arthur Bodanzky conducting, and one number with the composer conducting. The principal soloists were Mme. Melanie Kurt, soprano; Karl Braun, baritone, and Hans Krieger, violinist. The selections directed by Mr. Bodanzky were the following: Three Jewish poems ("Danse," "Hite" and "Cortège funèbre"); "Scherzo"; Hebrew rhapsody for violin and orchestra; Introduction and Psalm 137 and 144 for soprano and orchestra; and Psalm 22 for baritone and orchestra. The selection directed by the composer was the "Israel" symphony (first part, two movements). In the symphony, five singers, Mme. Kurt, Marie Tiffany, Flora Perini, Lilla Perini, and Mr. Braun took incidental parts. The works were presented from manuscript and were all, except the three Jewish poems, given their first performance in public.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those who appraise a composer's work far when they apply to it the word individuality. They go further still, indeed as far as they can go, when they apply to it the word originality. Without any doubt, they are justified in using the first word in speaking of Ernest Bloch's music. The question is whether they can give ample reasons for using the second and larger word in regard to his product. Few persons, probably, who heard on Thursday evening the three poems, the violinello rhapsody and the three psalms, which Mr. Bodanzky conducted, and the excerpt from the symphony, which the composer conducted, would deny that the pieces have individuality of a striking kind. Whether, however, listeners should find in them traits which place them apart from other orchestral writings, and which entitle them to rank as original types of musical expression, is another matter. Here, undeniably, the musical public meets a man with a style of symphonic construction all his own, with formulas of tone combination different from other men's, with novel and original subject-matter and with fresh harmonic methods. That public, as represented either by organized friends of musical art or by plain entertainment seekers, could hardly ask a composer to qualify more strongly for its attention. And yet, after all this is said, there may not be occasion why New Yorkers should hasten forth the cry of originality for the Swiss visitor's achievements, or why they should rush to claim the honor of an international discovery.

Music may assuredly be described as wanting in originality when it makes hearers think of a school. And the compositions of the Carnegie Hall program are from first to last reminiscent of the modern French school, as headed by Debussy. Not that Mr. Bloch's themes are Debussian. Far from it. They have their own scale habit and their own phrase length. They have also a sentiment that can be referred to no familiar source and which is plausibly Hebraic, as the titles to the orchestral numbers indicate; and as the texts of the vocal numbers, which are French adaptations of Psalms 137, 144 and 22 in the vocabulary of Biblical Higher Criticism, require. The pieces throughout hold their peculiarity of song and they hold also their appropriateness of chord. Nevertheless, they only reassert Debussy's theory of instrumentation, making the string tone an atmosphere through which the wood and brass colorings emerge in rhythmic order. Instead of a background against which they stand, the tones of the pieces merely echo Debussy's tenets of expression, keeping the thought of the listener always turned inward and bent on self-conquest, rather than leading it outward to world conquest.

There are those who would say that a composer lacks originality if his music is monotonous; and those who would say he lacked it if his music is without humor. But such points need not be pressed. In fine, it may be noted that Bloch, unlike Ravel, who looks Debussy's way only farther forward, looks Debussy's way but with now and then a regretful glance backward in the direction of Berlioz.

That part of the program went with far the greater vigor of climax which was interpreted by Mr. Bodanzky. Applause which up to the last number was enthusiastic, took a diminishing when the composer made himself known as a conductor. The great movement of the evening was perhaps that at which Psalm 137 reached its apex of declamation in the soprano voice and of tone energy in the orchestra. The implication on the daughter of Babylon, "Happy shall he be, that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones," has a persuasiveness of symbolism and a freedom from descriptive and realistic bombast that proclaim Mr. Bloch a vocal writer of the finest taste and the broadest command.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The two-plant recital by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch was a red-letter event in the calendar of the season. The Mozart sonata in D major is the one classical composition for this combination, as Mr. Gabrilowitsch pointed out to the writer after the concert, and it was carried over from the program of a year ago. Mr. Bauer's arrangement of a prelude and fugue in C minor by Bach, a Chopin rondo, Schuetz's "Impromptu Rocco," Saint-Saëns' minuet, gavotte and scherzo (the first two movements taken from a septet for wind instruments), and Arensky's "Silhouettes" suite comprised the rest of the program. The

Mozart sonata came in the second place. The program in its entirety may profitably be noted by the many amateurs in quest of such music, for in Philadelphia, at least, it is encouraging to note the number of young persons who like to meet at one another's houses for piano ensemble, though not many houses are able to supply two instruments. An encore granted at the close of the performance in question was a waltz in C major, from another suite of Arensky. Perhaps the uppermost delightful aspect of the dual alliance was the mutual deference. The keyboards were associated by the listening ear as well as by the flying fingers. Each man was doing his best to bring out the proper antiphonal relief as well as to make his own part no more and no less than it should be. There was astonishing briskness of motion—as in a superlative order of musical tennis—and one felt that both players, who had the score before them, enjoyed the "celestial mechanics" of tone production; but any effort to "show off" was far from the thought of either. It was the playing and the thinking as of one man, but enriched by the intercommunication of two individualities. One did not care to ask which artist played the better. They were not performing for a comparison; they were playing for the music's sake, in reverent fealty to ideals.

The Mendelssohn Club was led through its spring concert by N. Lindsay Norden, with exhilarating gusto and his whole frame in calisthenic action. Under such rousing leadership a musical society runs no risk of reposing on past laurels. Mr. Norden is young, fearless, iconoclastic, and any choral organization that is social rather than musical in its aims would probably find him disturbing. For he is not content to be a genteel fluctuation in front of a music-stand; he is what Eleanor Duse once said she wished to be—a "force, rushing upward toward the light." The entire program, except for Henri Scott's reverberant baritone solos, was sung without accompaniment. Each composition in an unacknowledged way was carefully annotated with notes that meant something. Mr. Norden is a specialist in Russian choral compositions, and perhaps he attained his happiest effects with his alert, resilient singers when they came to Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Glory Be to God" (a wonderful Muscovite monotone living in the inner parts of it) and Kastalsky's "Nunc Dimittis," with an active obbligato for the baritone. A song by a Philadelphia composer was well worthy of notice—Philip Goepf's vernal setting of Shakespeare's "Under the Greenwood Tree."

Marcia van Dresser, the Chicago Opera Company soprano, put before an audience of goodly proportions a choice of songs in nearly every instance unfamiliar to those who heard them. There were six in German by Erich Wolf, and of these a lullaby, "Goldene Wiegen Schwingen," was applauded until it was repeated. Charles Gilbert Spross, the song-writer, was especially effective in the way in which he threw into the air, as in tiny spiral whirls, the breathless delicacy of certain of the phrase-endings in this great little song. In the Italian group Wolf-Ferrari's "Angiolo Delicato" made the best impression. Joseph Szulc's "Clair de Lune" was a mystic exaltation. Miss van Dresser's voice in itself is not wonderful, but she employs it with active intelligence, and with a Homer-like womanly dignity not to be dissociated from what she sings. The reference to Mme. Homer is a reminder that her young daughter, also named Louise, made her successful debut as a soprano soloist with the Orpheus Club under Arthur Woodruff's veteran direction.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Opéra has given a revival of "Messidor," which has not seen the light of day for 20 years. It is a lyrical drama in four acts and five tableaux, poem by Emile Zola, and music by M. Alfred Bruneau. As in 1897, M. Delmas and M. Noté are in the cast, which also includes M. Franz as tenor instead of M. Alvarez, and Mlle. Lapeyrette and Mlle. Gail.

At the Odéon, Alfred de Musset's "On ne badine pas avec l'amour" with music by Saint-Saëns was given. Pierre Lalo considers that nothing more unsuitable could have been devised than de Musset's poetical fantasy, set to music by so totally unromantic a composer as Saint-Saëns. He also criticizes the fact that Saint-Saëns has introduced in the final scene a long musical episode which interferes with a most effective and notable development in the role of Camille. This is, he says, perhaps the most striking example of the incompatibility of thought and sentiment between Saint-Saëns and Alfred de Musset.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra has departed on a tour of southern cities and will not return for a month. Eighteen cities will be visited and 32 concerts given. Mr. Paderewski appeared here at the Odéon on the evening of April 23, playing Schumann's "Carnaval," four Chopin numbers—ballade in F minor, two mazurkas, nocturne in C minor and scherzo in B flat; Brahms' variations and fugue on a theme by Handel. The Apollo Club closed its season on the night of April 24 with Arthur Middleton, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, acting as soloist.

ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Those who rather pride themselves on being in artistic feel, no doubt, some astonishment at Tolstoy's statement that art, like speech, is a means of communication, and therefore of progress, i.e., of the movement of humanity forward toward perfection. This dictum, it is interesting to note, immediately follows the question "How in art are we to decide what is good and what is bad in subject-matter?" Tolstoy the moralist was perpetually at loggerheads with Tolstoy the artist, and the difficulty of the question lies, of course, entirely in finding a definition, satisfactory to both artist and moralist, of the words "good" and "bad." Though a man of genius, the great novelist came hopelessly to grief over these two adjectives which the thoughtless, by the way, apply at random to things so diverse as an action, a loaf of bread and a work of art.

Perhaps it was the difficulty of reconciling moral and aesthetic judgments that caused Tolstoy to attack with such violence the work of the French impressionists. "Millions and millions of working days," he cries indignantly, "are being spent on the production of incomprehensible works in painting, in music, and in the drama." His illustration of the "decadence" of music is worth quotation.

"An acquaintance of yours, a musician of repute, sits down to the piano and plays you what he says is a new composition of his own, or of one of the new composers. You hear the strange, loud sounds, and admire the gymnastic exercises performed by his fingers; and you see that the performer wishes to impress upon you that the sounds he is producing express various poetic strivings of the soul. You see his intention, but no feeling whatever is transmitted to you except weariness. The execution lasts long, or at least it seems very long to you, because you do not receive any clear impression, and involuntarily you remember the words of Alphonse Karr, 'plus ça va vite, plus ça dure longtemps.' Then, almost in the same breath, the writer tumbles into an amusing article, which from the musician's point of view practically destroys his whole case. 'The same thing takes place at all the concerts with pieces by Liszt, Wagner, Berlioz, Brahms, and (next of all) Richard Strauss, and the numberless other composers of the new school, who unceasingly produce opera after opera, symphony after symphony, piece after piece.' It seems rather late in the day to offer a word in defense of musical impressionism, but the performance of Albert Roussel's 'Evocation' (No. 1) for orchestra—'Les Dieux dans l'ombre des Cavernes,' at a Queen's Hall Symphony concert proved that there are still a good many people who hold the opinion formulated by Tolstoy over 20 years ago.

Roussel's 'Evocation' is a piece of pure impressionism. More or less indeterminate in form, it makes an appeal to the listener chiefly through color and atmosphere. Its very vagueness expresses the subject, for a brief note issued by the publishers tells us that the music depicts the subterranean sanctuaries of remote antiquity. The eye, becoming accustomed to the mysterious shadows, presently discerns the figures of these deities carved in the rock and represented under a thousand different aspects. With the right focus of musical vision, so to speak, there is nothing incomprehensible about Roussel's music. What does seem incomprehensible is that anyone should expect to find in such work the sort of music Beethoven and Brahms expressed by their symphonies and sonatas. Who looks for the philosophy of Schopenhauer or Nietzsche in a lyric of Verlaine? "He that cannot contract the sight of his mind," says Lord Bacon, "as well as disperse and dilate it, wanteth a great faculty." At the same concert the Misses May and Beatrice Harrison played the Brahms A minor concerto for violin, violoncello and orchestra. Both possess an excellent technique but, so far, have developed little individuality of outlook artistically. Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez sang arias by Saint-Saëns and Ponchielli with much beauty of tone, and, as usual, Sir Henry Wood conducted.

The program of the Orleana Madrigal Society contained very interesting music. There were madrigals by Hill-ton, Gibbons and Bennet, canzonets by Morley, ayres by Dowland, catches by Purcell, and a ballet by Weelkes, all of which were sung under the direction of Mr. Kennedy Scott. The modern items included part songs by W. G. Whitaker and Rutland Boughton, Charles M. Loeffler's eight-part choral ode and an elegiac trio for flute, viola and harp, by Arnold Bax. A Welsh violinist, Miss Tessie Thomas, pupil of Professor Hubay, has just made her debut at Queen's Hall. With the composer as conductor, she played the Elgar concerto. Assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Reed, Miss Thomas also played the first two movements of the Mendelssohn concerto.

The Society of British Composers had the assistance of the London String Quartet at their last concert. Mr. J. B. McEwen's "Biscay" quartet, Mr. Waldo Warner's "Phantasy" quartet, Mr. Balfour Gardiner's one-movement quartet, songs by Messrs. York Bowen, Nicholas Gatty and J. B. McEwen and a couple of piano-forte solos by Mr. Felix Swinstead made an extremely interesting concert.

MANCHESTER, England.—The Hallé Orchestra Pension Fund concert was conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, who chose an unconventional program. The garden scene and coronation scene from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" were coupled with the garden scene and soldiers' chorus from

Gounod's "Faust," and orchestral music was provided by performances of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture and that of "William Tell." The soloists were Miss Evelyn Arden, Mr. Webster Miller and Mr. Robert Radford. Sir Thomas Beecham also conducted the last "Prom" of the present season. There was a plebeian program and the soloists were Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Walter Hyde.

In an address to the Ancoats Brotherhood, Manchester, on "English Music Before the War and After," Sir Thomas Beecham passed some severe strictures on the teaching institutions of today. Not a satisfactory artist of any sort had passed through his hands out of them for perhaps nine or ten years, although thousands a year had been produced. These thousands were thrown upon a very unsympathetic market to seek a living. There was only a certain number of orchestras supported by private means, no opera houses, and no institutions subsidized by the Government into which the fine flower of those institutions could enter. The attitude of the State toward music was to train children, but to neglect the grown-ups. Personally he thought that as soon as the war was over they would have a renaissance of musical activity. He should be responsible for a good deal of it himself. Speaking of the musical resources of the country, Sir Thomas said that as a result of the effort of the last 40 years they had managed to produce half-a-dozen, and they had the material for another half-dozen—of the finest orchestras in the world. There had existed in the English schools for years a fine level of instrumental teaching. But in singing they were equally behind every other nation. "When I think of English singing, generally," Sir Thomas continued, "at once fall into a state of melancholy and hopelessness. Generally, as a nation, we make the most terrible noises when we open our mouths."

"All those big institutions like the Birmingham, Sheffield, Bradford and (in some respects) the Hallé Choir, are not instruments of civilization and culture; they simply exist for preserving all the old, villainous, abominable, Philistine and worn-out tricks of 200 years ago." The remedy, he insisted, was simply a revival of the old and true fundamentals of singing. In all the countries of Europe at this moment musical tradition and culture was on the wane. Enlightenment was needed in artist and hearer alike, and throughout all classes of the community.

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Sir Thomas Beecham's Grand Opera Company is returning for a two weeks' season in May (14 to 26).

LEEDS, England.—Mr. Fricker has recently made "farewell" appearances as conductor at the concerts of the Halifax Choral Society, the Bradford Festival Choral Society, the Leeds Saturday Orchestra concerts and the Leeds Philharmonic Society. Mr. Fricker is to occupy two important posts in Toronto, Canada, where he will conduct the famous Mendelssohn Choir. As organist of the Town Hall, Mr. Fricker came to Leeds in 1898.

BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA ENDS
ITS 36TH SEASON

Boston Symphony Orchestra in twenty-fourth program of thirty-sixth season, Dr. Muck conducted his last concert of May 4, evening of May 5, 1917. The program: Beethoven, symphony No. 4 in B flat, op. 60; Liszt, "Tasso: Lament and Triumph," symphonic poem, No. 2; Strauss, tone-poem, "Death and Transfiguration," op. 24; Wagner, prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

The Beethoven fourth symphony was the first and main feature of this program. The orchestra, under Dr. Muck's usual skill, rendered it in all its sweetness and preserved throughout the entire symphony its delightful freshness and vigor. The allegro vivace, with its introduction, the meditative adagio, which serves to bring out by contrast the joyfulness of the rest of the movement, was played with precision and daintiness. The second movement, the adagio, was played with such a delightful tenderness that the massiveness of its construction was almost forgotten, while the vigor and pliancy of the scherzo were skillfully employed to offset the charm of the trio. The finale was given with considerable liveliness. Dr. Muck was most enthusiastically welcomed as soon as he stepped upon the stage, and was recalled several times after the symphony.

The symphonic poem, "Tasso: Lament and Triumph," by Franz Liszt, which is a revision of a "symphonic prelude" to Goethe's "Tasso," was played with characteristic contrast and fervor. The long pause, which occurs after the recurrence of the few measures of the lento in the first section, was made most effective, leading as it does to the adagio maestoso—the chief theme of the poem. The brilliance of the "Triumph" was well portrayed and as its two themes are elaborately developed to fortissimo for the full orchestra, the growing and exaltation of Tasso could almost be pictured. The familiar tone-poem, "Death and Transfiguration," was given with the dignity and broadness characteristic of it. The fourth section representing the transfiguration is intended undoubtedly to prefigure broadly: "World transfiguration, world deliverance." The fourth offering of the afternoon, the prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," by Richard Wagner, formed a very fitting climax to the series of concerts. Dr. Muck recalled a number of times at the close of the concert, the applause being continued for several minutes after the music had ended.

SYMPHONY SEASON
OF CHICAGO SEEN
IN A SUMMING UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which closed with the twenty-eighth concert on April 21, has presented some of the most admirable performances of symphonic music that have been known to the music-loving community, as well as a number of works whose artistic interest has been great. The orchestra, as an interpretative instrument, stands today upon a higher level than ever before. Mr. Stock, its conductor, has accomplished remarkable things with the legacy that was left him by Theodore Thomas, the founder of the organization. He has breathed into the work of the players that emotional fervidity that was but little known to it in the days in which Thomas—a fine Teutonic drill-master—was at the helm. He has raised the technical power of the orchestra to the nth degree. He has taught the players that there are poetry and imagination to be reckoned with in making up the sum of a perfect symphonic interpretation. It has not always been easy to accomplish these things in latter days of strife. War has left its mark upon orchestras as well as upon European villages. In bodies made up of men of various nationalities, even players ordinarily believed to be possessed of common sense have not learned that in union there is daily bread as well as strength.

Mr. Stock, always an enterprising program-maker, has offered a number of interesting novelties to the town during the course of the season. Of these there may be mentioned among the pieces that have been heard for the first time in Chicago, Mr. Bal-lantine's prelude to "The Delectable Forest," Borowski's "Elegie Symphonique," Delamarter's "Fable of the Hapless Folk-Tune," Glinka's overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," Grainger's suite, "In a Nutshell," Eugene d'Harcourt's "Neo-Classique" symphony, Oldberg's fantasy, "At Night," Theobald Otterström's suite, "American Negro," Stock's violin concerto, Richard Strauss' "Alpine" symphony and the variations on an original theme by Gustav Strube.

Among the miscellaneous solos there were some that were introduced as novelties. Mme. Gluck sang a Little Russian folk song arranged by her husband, Efrim Zimbalist, a cavatina from Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" and Moussorgsky's "Hopak," all of them having been orchestrated by Frederick Stock. Curiously enough nothing by Verdi had figured on a program of the orchestra until Mme. Louise Homer interpreted the master's "Ave Maria" from "Otello" and "O don fatale" from "Don Carlos."

It was not altogether remarkable that only one unfamiliar symphony figured in Mr. Stock's scheme of art. This was the work by Eugene d'Harcourt, who originally had been scheduled to conduct it himself. There proved to be pleasant though not epoch-making music in the piece. Huber's so-called "Böcklin" symphony was revived with success and Alfvén's third symphony was repeated to the evident pleasure of the people who listened to it. One of the most impressive works of the kind was the second symphony by Rachmaninow, which had been heard twice or three times before. One can scarcely classify the "Alpine" symphony by Strauss among the compositions which are under discussion in this paragraph. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra offered it once, but there is very little likelihood that it will be played again. If music of its kind, written in the Eighteenth Century, did not employ as much orchestral virtuosity, it was not much more naive.

The works by composers living in America comprised the "Elegie Symphonique" written by Felix Borowski in memory of his wife; Ballantine's prelude, a clever composition not unduly influenced by Wagner and the moderns; Mr. DeLamarter's sprightly adaptations of Scandinavian folk songs, entitled "Fable of the Hapless Folk-Tune"; Oldberg's "At Night," a work of no little imagination and charm; Otterström's suite based upon Negro religious tunes, adroitly composed but lacking in variety; Strube's variations, which failed to win much success, and Stock's interesting concerto for violin.

For the most part the soloists declined to consider the advantages of novelty in the works which they set forth. The following were the instrumentalists who appeared during the season: Pianists—Josef Hofmann, Rudolph Ganz, Percy Grainger, Olga Samaroff, Alexander Raab, Harold Bauer, Ossip Gabrilowitsch—the two last named appeared in the same concert—Ernest Schelling and Fannie Bloomfield Zelsler; violinists—Albert

Spalding, Mischa Elman, Harry Weisbach (the concertmaster of the orchestra), Theodore Spiering, Efrim Zimbalist, Eddy Brown, Alexander Zukowsky; vocalists—Alma Gluck, Louise Homer, Marcella Craft, Clarence Whitehill. Two members of the orchestra—Bruno Steindel and Walter Ferner—were heard in violoncello concertos.

Connected with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was the Chicago Festival, which opened in the Auditorium April 24. This festival—the first that has been given in Chicago for 35 years—came into existence as the result of the desire on the part of Mr. Stock to make the Chicago public acquainted with the eighth symphony by Mahler, a work which he himself had heard at its first production in Munich in 1910. Mr. Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, had stolen a march upon him in the matter of the first American production, and Stock, whatever his worries may have been in regard to the matter, was beset with other worries more serious, for the British seized the chorus parts of the symphony as they were crossing the Atlantic and it took Orchestra Hall many months and the interposition of ambassadors and other high functionaries to pull them out of the prize court.

The symphony made an imposing effect. There were 850 singers in the chorus, recruited from the Apollo Club, the Mendelssohn Club, the American Choral Society and other bodies, 150 in the orchestra and the seven soloists there are exacted by the score. Mahler never has been known as a composer of staggering originality, but there never has been any doubt about his mastery of the technique of composition—his masterly grasp of the orchestra, his contrapuntal dexterity, his clever development of themes. The climaxes in the eighth symphony were superb, thanks not only to the composer's understanding how to bring them about but to Mr. Stock's skillful handling of his forces. Altogether, the performance of the symphony was admirable. With the exception of Miss Mabel Garrison, the soloists were those who already had sung the music at the productions made by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia and New York. In all the symphony was given three performances in Chicago.

The festival closed its activities April 28, having extended them over a period of five days. A miscellaneous concert was offered in the Auditorium, April 25, with Miss Frieda Hempel as assisting artist and with Tschakowsky's "Pathetic" symphony, played by an orchestra of 150 musicians, as the piece de resistance. Curiously enough this program attracted only a meager gathering. The interpretation of the symphony was one of the most re-

markable that ever has been given here, an interpretation filled with emotion and dramatic power. A stirring effect was made by Mr. Stock with his Festival March and Hymn to Liberty, a work which originally had been composed for the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and which had been performed for the first time at the opening concert of the season. In 1910, Miss Hempel sang Mozart's "L'Amerô, Sarò Costante" from "Il Rè Pastore," an aria from "Ernani" and a group of three songs. She evoked considerable enthusiasm, but the general critical opinion did not give her efforts the highest praise.

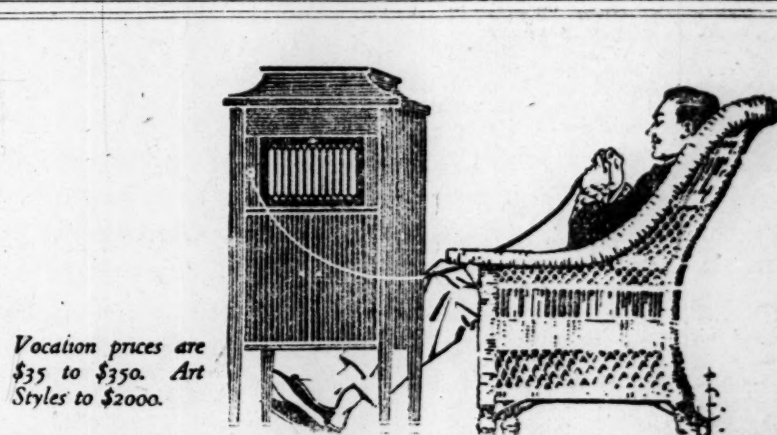
The fourth night was devoted to Wagner with Mme. Matzenauer, Clarence Whitehill and Lambert Murphy as soloists. There was an audience considerably larger than that which had been in evidence the previous day and it was not stinting in its enthusiasm. Mr. Stock and his immense orchestra brought about singularly moving results from the playing of such pieces as the overture to "Tannhäuser," the funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung," etc.

The most notable demonstrations arrived with the closing night, when Mahler's symphony was given for the last time, to a sold-out house. At the end of the first part of the symphony the gathering permitted itself extraordinary exuberance of applause and Mr. Stock was presented with laurel wreaths. It is probable that financially the result of the festival will not show a highly satisfactory aspect to the guarantors, but there can be no doubt about its artistic success, and no doubt about the glory that has accrued to Frederick Stock by reason of the skill which he disclosed in the direction of it.

AMERICAN MUSIC IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Society of American Musicians will give a series of ensemble programs on five successive Sunday afternoons in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, beginning on May 6. These concerts are not organized for profit but solely for the purpose of promoting an interest in American music and musicians. There will be two concerts on each Sunday throughout the series, the first at 3 o'clock and a repetition of the program at four o'clock. Among the compositions to be interpreted are the following: A sonata for violin and piano by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach; a string quartet by Frederick Converse; a trio for violin, cello and piano by Frederick Ayres, and a "Symphonic Quartet" for violin, viola, cello and piano, by Joseph Holbrooke. The admission fee is ten cents.



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MUSIC NOTES

André Maquarre, the first flutist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is to conduct the Pop concerts, which open at Symphony Hall on Monday night. It was supposed that the manager of the orchestra would continue the plan which he adopted last fall at the supplementary season of Pops, of having a conductor from outside the orchestra membership; but a return to the plan of former years has been, temporarily at least, decided on.

The program for the first evening will be as follows:

Overture, "Jubilee," Weber; overture, "Fra Diavolo," Auber; waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song," Strauss; selection, "Eileen," Herbert; two dances from "Persimonia," Holstein; selection, "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; "The Last Summer of the Virgin" (for strings only), Massenet; "Invitation to the Dance," Weber-Hellwig; "The Star Spangled Banner" overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot," Lalo; "Indian March" (for strings only), Maquarre; waltz, "The Skaters," Waldteufel; march, "Stars and Stripes," Sousa.

A permanent change of policy in regard to the conductorship has been found difficult, largely, it is understood, because of the professional dignity of the players. If a man is to be brought in from outside, he must clearly be superior to anybody in the ranks of the orchestra, or the men will not be satisfied. But conductors of affirmed high rank are not readily found who are willing to direct the light music used in Pop programs. The public has not yet given a determining voice in the controversy, for it has been pleased with the concerts under both systems.

The Pops have had an important influence in the past in bringing out conducting talent. They have developed no less important men than Max Zach, now the conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; and Gustav Strube, who for a long time directed the orchestral music at the Worcester festivals and who has lately organized an orchestra in Baltimore.

The Boston Music School Settlement gives its sixth annual pupils' concert at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the morning of Saturday, May 12, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the work of the school.

Such is the esteem in which Mme. Galli-Curci is held in Boston that her first appearance that Symphony Hall was practically sold out on the evening of the day on which tickets for her deferred appearance on Sunday afternoon were put on sale. There is now nothing to be had but standing room, which will go on sale tomorrow morning. To make this appearance Mme. Galli-Curci is said to have canceled dates in Ann Arbor as well as some farther West. Her program will be the one announced for last Sunday and will be as follows:

"Se tu m'ami," Pergolesi; "La Pastorella delle Alpi," Rossini; polonaise from "Il Puritani," Bellini; "Il Flauto Magico" (with flute obbligato), Mozart; "Little Ditty," Sappho; "Maiden's Wish," Chopin; "Caraceras," (in Spanish), Liszt; "Caro nome" (from "Rigoletto"), Verdi; andante e ciazdas, Popp, Mr. Berenguer; "Maman d'ites moi," "Nanette," "Les amours de Jean," hercerettes du XVIII siècle avec accompagnement de Weckerlin; valse (from "Dinorah"), (with flute obbligato), Meyerbeer.

ENGINEERING TRADE REACHES AGREEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—An arrangement of the most important character has just been arrived at by the employers and employed in the engineering and allied trades in regard to wages. The bringing together of the two parties was achieved by the Committee of Production, Sir George Asquith, Sir David Harrel, and Sir George Gibb and the agreement was drawn up by Sir George Asquith, Chief Industrial Commissioner. The committee's award, embodied in this agreement, equalizes previous grants up to 7s. and time rates and, further, awards a new grant of 5s. per week to every man employed in the industries covered by the agreement, and 2s. 6d. to every boy and youth. For one thing the agreement is important because it makes a uniform simultaneous award to all the individuals affected, the award being applicable to time workers, piece workers and premium bond workers, to craftsmen and laborers. For another the laborers' unions were fully recognized, negotiating on a basis of equality with the craftsmen's unions. The advance to all piece workers, moreover, is made on an unchanged scale. As there are about a million workers in the engineering workshops of Great Britain the award means an enormous sum to be advanced in additional wages even for the remaining 39 weeks of the present year. It is claimed, however, that even the total advance since 1914, namely 12s., in no way meets the increased cost of living which is approximately estimated at about two-thirds more than in prewar days. Twelve shillings, on the other hand, represents about a one-third increase in prewar wages. The new award is specifically granted to "assist in meeting the increased cost of living" and hence will continue while that factor continues. The agreement is expected to be copied by other trades and certainly constitutes a striking development of the wages question.

The negotiations leading to the agreement occupied some three months.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10.
Copley—"Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat," 8:10.
Hollis—Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye," 8:10.
Keith's—"Vandeville," 7:45.
Majestic—"The Flame," 8:10.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Majestic, Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

and were conducted through the Chief Industrial Commissioner's office. Sufficient indication of the importance of the result arrived at is given in the list of employers, including those represented by the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, and the Engineering Employers Federation, nonfederated employers and foundry trade employers and in the list of trade unions which comprised the following:

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers Society, United Machine Workers Association, United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers, United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fillets, etc., Association; National Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, Electrical Trades Union, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society, Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, United Patternmakers Association, Scientific Instrument Makers Society, Friendly Society of Ironfounders, Amalgamated Society of Coremakers, Iron, Steel, and Metal Dressers Trade Society, Amalgamated Machine Engine and Iron Grinders and Glaziers Society, National Amalgamated Union of Engineemen, Firemen, Mechanics, Motormen and Electrical Workers; Dock, Wharf and Riverside and General Workers Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labor, National Union of General Workers and Workers Union. In addition to the above societies there are the Boiler-makers Society, Amalgamated Moulders Union, National Amalgamated Laborers Union, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Steel Metal Workers and Braziers, Copper-Smiths Society, and the British Steel Smelters.

DR. NASMYTH LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party Dr. George Nasmyth gave this morning in Pilgrim Hall, Beacon Street, the fourth and last lecture of a series of four on "America and the Great War." Dr. Nasmyth's subject was "America and the Great Settlement."

RUSSO-BRITISH COMMERCE CHAMBER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The first annual meeting of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce was held recently in London under the presidency of Sir Algernon Firth. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon, at which many members of the Russian colony in London were present. Lord Desborough, acting president, made a sympathetic reference to the revolution in Russia, and said the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce was destined to draw the Russian people and the people of the British Empire together in bonds which would never be severed, and which would make for the peace of the world.

The Russian Consul-General, Baron de Heyking, expressed his satisfaction that a new Russia had come into being, with the approval of practically all Russian citizens. Russians, he said, believed in a continuation of the war in conjunction with their Allies until peace terms were imposed on the enemy.

M. Weniutinooff, a very well-known figure in the Russian colony in London, also spoke. Commercial intercourse between England and Russia could in the future, he thought, be increased tenfold, if English firms would adapt themselves to the necessary conditions. Going on to speak of the Russian revolution, M. Weniutinooff said it was like nothing else that had occurred in history. It was in the nature of a miracle. What the Russian people had vainly striven for, ever since the Thirteenth Century, had been accomplished in 24 hours. In that brief space of time Russian autocracy had been swept away forever. He thought that inevitably the same thing would happen in Germany. He had, he said, lived in England for 30 years, and he loved it, not because the people were perfect, but because England was the home of the freedom of the world. As

to the alleged danger to Russia of reactionaries, he did not believe in it; opposed to these were the great constitutional forces of the Zemstvos and the town councils, and last, but not least, the cooperative societies, which numbered 40,000, and had 13,000,000 members.

Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, was elected president, and the Earl of Derby vice-president.

EXPERT RAILWAY MEN GOING TO RUSSIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to information just given out by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the United States Government is arranging to send expert railroad men to Russia to handle transportation problems that will arise there. The United States is already taking steps on the Pacific Coast to carry on an elaborate program of Russian-American cooperation by way of the Pacific and the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).

The executive committee of the union of Weimar manufacturers has forwarded a petition to the Chancellor asking that measures be taken for finally securing freedom of conscience in Germany, and that these measures include: Admission to all offices and the exercise of their functions without regard to religious profession, the abolition of the obligation to take the oath in a court of law, the abolition of compulsory religious instruction in schools, and of official inquiries as to the religious profession of individuals except for statistical purposes, full equality of all free-thought and similar organizations with the religious communities hitherto recognized, and their liberation from all the legal restrictions hitherto imposed on them.

REDUCED SIZE OF LEGISLATURE A KANSAS IDEA

Even the Abolition of One of the Branches Is Favored by Some, With Monthly Sessions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from its Western Bureau.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas appears to be getting ready for a change in her governmental system. For some years the more radical Progressives of the State have been preaching a reform in the legislative system and a reduction in the number of office holders. Many have realized the inefficiency of the present system, but have not urged a change.

The 1917 Legislature, which recently adjourned, was given an opportunity to express itself just at the close of the session. The University of Kansas sent one of its candidates for a higher degree to Topeka to make a poll of the Legislature on the matter of the bicameral system and the size of the two houses of the Legislature. To each member of the Legislature was submitted these questions:

From your experience do you believe the bicameral method works successfully in the Kansas Legislature?

Would you retain the two Houses?

Would you reduce their size?

Do you think one House would handle the legislative business of Kansas more efficiently?

More than one-half the members of the House and Senate agreed that both branches have too large a membership, and they urged that this be reduced. There were 24 members who were of the opinion that the bicameral method was not particularly successful, and they were willing to establish the unicameral legislative system. But the greater number of members felt that the two branches should

be retained, while generally agreeing that there should be a material cut in numbers. Thought on the membership varied from a Senate of 15 and a House of 25 members, up to a 50 per cent reduction in both branches. There are 40 senators and 125 representatives at present.

Most of those who proposed a unicameral system proposed a single House of 15 to 21 members, to meet three days in every month of the year. There were several who proposed a single House of 105 members, one from each county, to meet for 10 days, four times a year.

Five years ago it would have been hard to have obtained the signature of a member of the Legislature to any proposition looking toward the reduction in memberships of the House or Senate and none would have advised a unicameral system. Four years ago a poll similar to this one was made by a newspaper, and all but nine members of both branches hooted at any change and not a one advocated a single House Legislature. Governor Hodges set the State to thinking at that time by sending a special message to the Legislature proposing that the members discuss with the constituents a possible commission form of State Government.

CANADIAN FLYING SCHOOLS PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Imperial Munitions Board is now planning for the construction of aviation schools for the British Government in various parts of Canada and when these are completed there will be four centers. At these centers officers will be trained for the Royal Flying Corps, there being at the present moment two in operation, namely at Camp Borden and one in the Bay of Quinte district. When all the schools are in working order, it is said that there will be 1000 aeroplanes in use.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR VIRGINIA URGED

Conference at Richmond Passes Resolution for Campaign to Arouse Improvements Interest

RICHMOND, Va.—In order to create sentiment in the State for the designation of an education commission, which would make a survey of the educational condition of the State, and for the establishment of a permanent school fund, the Virginia Education Conference, in session here, passed resolutions to conduct an education campaign next October, if it shall appear wise at that time, says the Virginian.

When the campaign is conducted efforts will be centered on arousing the sentiment of the State in the interest of improved educational advantages, which will secure an indorsement of a request to be submitted to the next Legislature for the creation of an education commission, which will make a study of the educational conditions of the State, and report recommendations in any instances where a remedy is needed. It is also the aim of the conference to have the Legislature establish a permanent educational fund. At the present time all finances for education in the State are appropriated from Legislature to Legislature, but it is now desired that a definite fund be set aside.

The conference also went on record as favoring State aid for education, rather than the plan to which the segregation system of taxation is leading—that of having the localities appropriate all money for educational work in those localities. It is claimed that in the counties where the taxable values are small, the cause of education will suffer. For this reason State appropriation is desired.

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Linen Damask Table Napkins

per dozen \$4.75 & 6.00

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,

per dozen \$3.50, 5.50 & 6.00

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,

per doz. \$2.50, 3.75, 4.90 & 7.00

Madeira Tea Napkins

hand-scalloped, with hand-embroidered corner,

per dozen \$6.00 & 6.75

Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)

hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered,

consisting of 24-inch centerpiece, six

6-inch and six 10-inch doilies,

per set \$5.00 & 5.50

Dresser Scarfs and Stand Covers

Machine-scalloped and embroidered,

each \$1.75, 1.90 & 2.40

Trimmed with machine-made lace,

each \$1.40, 1.85 & 2.10

Summer Bed Furnishings

White Blankets

per pair \$5.00, 6.00 & 7.00

Cut and separately bound

per pair \$4.95 & 8.50

Summer-weight, per pair 4.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads

(Hemmed)

Size 2 x 2 3/4 yards, each \$3.00

Size 2 1/4 x 2 3/4 yards, each 3.50

Size 2 1/2 x 2 3/4 yards, each 3.95

(Scalloped)

Size 2 x 2 3/4 yards, each \$3.25

Size 2 1/4 x 2 3/4 yards, each 3.75

Size 2 1/2 x 2 3/4 yards, each 4.25

(With embroidered scallops)

Size 2 x 2 3/4 yards, each \$3.50

Size 2 1/4 x 2 3/4 yards, each 4.50

Crochet Bedspreads

each \$1.25 & 1.35

Comfortables

Figured dimity, each \$2.45

Figured silkoline, with plain border,

each \$3.15

Plain-color dotted mull (wool-filled),

each \$6.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

at very special prices

A Large Quantity of Imported Cretonnes

comprising an interesting variety of artistic color effects, will be offered at

25c. & 40c. per yard

Slip Covers and Draperies made to order from these Cretonnes at moderate prices

Cretonne Articles

PRACTICAL AND DECORATIVE

Desk Sets (6 pieces) \$2.75

Waste Baskets, 2.00

Circular Pillows (floss-filled) 1.65

Comb-and-brush Trays, 1.15

Veil Boxes, 95c.

Table Covers (30x30 inches), 95c.

Dresser Scarfs, 85c.

Bon-bon Boxes (2-lb size) 85c.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, each

65c.

Pin Boxes (fitted), 65c.

A large assortment of Cretonne Furnishings is shown in regular

stock at moderate prices.

(Fancy Needlework Department)

A complete assortment of Summer Rugs is ready for selection on the Fifth Floor

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Buffer—Aspergren, William H. Quincy, Mass.
Garbage Can—Brown, John P., Springfield, Mass.
Signal Box Having Local Alarm—Cole, Frederick W., Newton Highlands, Mass.
Buckle for Wrists and Similar Uses—Collis, Henry J., Taunton, Mass.
Turn Shoe and Making the Same—Dodge, Milton L., Newburyport, Mass.
Journal Bearing—Drew, Arthur C., New Bedford, Mass.
Pipe Wrench—Driscoll, Michael F., West Springfield, Mass.
Edge Guide Attachment for Sewing Machines—Dudley, Arthur W., Marlboro, Mass.
Ventilation and Cleaning Device—Fleming, John C., Boston, Mass.
Ventilated Raincoat—Freeman, Sam, Chelsea, Mass.
Tubular Conduit—French, Charles L., Cambridge, Mass.
Electric Conduit Fitting—Gidley, Daniel C., Wintthrop, Mass.
Lens—Gordon, Robert L., Southbridge, Mass.
Electric Insulation—Isler, Willis A., Pittsfield, Mass.
Stop Mechanism—Kiewicz, John, Hyde Park, Mass.
Tack Supply Mechanism—Latham, Albert, Beverly, Mass.
Grinding Machine—Lyons, Edward S., Woburn, Mass.
Tractor—Martin, Charles H., Springfield, Mass.
Weft Detecting Mechanism for Looms—McGuinness, Benjamin F., Worcester, Mass.
Locking Device for Sliding Doors—Miles, Albert L., Haverhill, Mass.
Folding Hammock Support—Mintz, Harry, Boston, Mass.
Power Transmission Belt—Nikoloff, Subo, Worcester, Mass.
Pneumatic Tire—Otto, Fred C., Worcester, Mass.
Heel Lift Assembling Machine—Page, Kevin L., George, Mass.
Boat and its Propeller—Riecks, Otto A., Everett, Mass.
Reinforced Concrete Construction—Small, Edw., Brookline, Mass.
Signaling System for Sprinkler Systems—Soren, Nathan H., Needham, Mass.
Fabric for Mats, Rug, Mat or Other Covering, and Making the Same—Tully, Francis W., Brookline, Mass.
Cooking Stove—Walker, Arthur W., Malden, Mass.
Acoustic Diaphragm—Young, William W., Agawam, Mass.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Go Ahead!
WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL—The great slogan for America in this war must be, Go Ahead! Keep things going—that's the patriotic game. Buy everything you can use, everything you need whether it is a pair of boots, a shirt or an automobile—eat all you need, but don't waste, and be a producer. You're not going to help your country at this time by going around looking needlessly shabby. Get all the new things you need but don't throw away your old duds. There are fellows across the sea who can use them, and it is a humanitarian and a patriotic duty to send them to them. It is a patriotic duty also to keep the wheels of trade, industry and commerce turning here. Our military strength will be strong if it is supported by a great industrial prosperity. Under heavy war demands, and our demands will be heavy—it is impossible to keep the prosperity barometer at as high register as if we and the whole world were at peace. But when peace comes that nation will be strongest that starts out with the industrial machine in best order, least clogged and in smoothest working order. It is patriotic now to be a normal consumer and a bigger producer. Keep things going ahead.

Social Statesmanship
BOSTON ADVERTISER—Police chiefs with human insight and social statesmanship are rarer than they ought to be; we do not wonder that when a city gets one it immediately becomes proud. New York just now is having a happy time throwing bouquets at Captain Sweeney. Captain Sweeney is in charge of a precinct which used to be notorious for "gangs." Captain Sweeney has turned 300 boys into auxiliary policemen, giving them badges, uniforms and responsibility. They are to police their own kind, each in his own block; and since the experiment has been going the "gangs" have begun to vanish, because there is more fun playing with society than against it.

Higher Pensions Needed
MONTREAL STAR—American privates are paid \$15 a month, and it is contended in Washington that they should get \$10 a day, like the Canadians in khaki. The Canadian and Australian armies receive higher pay than any other soldiers in the world. The dependents of Canadian soldiers receive separation allowances generous in comparison with those allotted in other countries. An effort is made to place discharged men in good positions. Civil service posts are kept for them. The scale of pensions is the most liberal that has been established by any country. All this is very good, but it is not enough. The country has done well by its defenders, but it must do still better. The men who crossed the seas to protect our liberties did so of their own free will and patriotism. Most of them gave up regular wages or incomes to fight our battles. The duty of Canada to every man in the overseas army is imperative. As far as can be prevented, no Canadian soldiers should be worse off financially be-

cause they offered their lives for their country and for us who have remained at home. Those of us who have enjoyed comfort and security, and even luxury, while they have endured the hardships of a terrible war and risked their all on many battlefields, should see to it that they are rewarded rather than penalized for their heroism and self-sacrifice. The home-keeping people of Canada should welcome and invite extraordinary taxation in order that the men who represented them at the front may be fittingly recompensed.

METAL SOLUTION TO GIVE GREATER CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view to mobilizing an adequate supply of foodstuffs for use in the United States during its war with Germany, a plan has been evolved whereby the agricultural industry may be made to give greater returns, according to an announcement made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

The announcement deals with the discovery of new methods of treating plant life and growing foodstuffs through the use of copper, lead and zinc solutions. The discovery which was made by the agricultural department of the American Smelting and Refining Company will, it is asserted, increase the production of wheat more than 100 per cent in many states. It is also stated the new methods will provide for an increase in the production of potatoes, beans and other vegetables from 25 to 35 per cent. The formulas have been placed at the disposal of the United States Government for its use in increasing the foodstuffs supply in this country.

KENTUCKY TO INQUIRE INTO FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Attorney-General Logan is preparing to institute an investigation into the "uniform" increase in the prices of commodities in Kentucky. He has arranged to call a conference of county and Commonwealth's attorneys to plan a general campaign for indictment for violations of the State anti-trust laws.

"I am convinced something ought to be done," he said. "Dealers in many lines will tell you their wares will increase to a certain extent on a certain day and all of them advance their prices together. Newspaper reports, for instance, say wheat has reached a certain price, and immediately flour, made of wheat which cost probably a dollar, reacts to the advance uniformly."

Every Chinese, Turkish and Persian rug at a discount of 20%
—the semi-annual sale. Not one rug reserved—and the Mandel collection is one of the largest and finest in America. Prices are plainly marked—20% discount will be deducted at time of purchase.

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Furniture section, seventh floor.

"The" furniture feature of 1917

J. L. Metz Co.'s entire stock of bedroom furniture at a third to half off
Fourteen hundred pieces in the offer, in styles appropriate for bungalow, cottage or summer home, as well as for town apartment or residence. This decidedly is your very best opportunity of the season to secure high grade boudoir pieces at pronounced saving.

Your furs stored and fully insured

against loss or injury; stored according to approved, scientific methods and insured against moths and fire. Telephone Private Exchange 10, to have our motor call for your furs.

Furs remodeled at special prices
—made over in 1918 designs, thoroughly renovated and put in apple pie order—at special prices during the "quiet season" for winter furs.

Summer furs here in fascinating variety.

Delicious Crystallized Orange and Grape Fruit Peel
CHARMING GIFT BOXES
\$1.25 lb., mail prepaid.
Wholesale Orders Solicited
MRS. LEWIS BERTHOLD
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Kennan, who is being discussed as a possible member of the United States Commission to Russia, has probably done more to make the Russia of the past known to his countrymen than has any other man. By residence and travel in Russia, when he was tolerated as a visitor, and by correspondence with her "intellectuals" and her lovers of freedom he has kept in close touch with Russian internal evolution over a long term of years. Were he to visit Petrograd now he would be able to see, in person, many of the celebrities who have returned from exile abroad or in Siberia, and about whose revolt and punishment he was the first to inform the American world. Mr. Kennan went to Siberia as an explorer and telegraph engineer as far back as 1865. For the next three years he served with a company constructing a Siberian telegraph line. From 1870 to 1871 he was exploring the Caucasus. Then followed resumption of journalistic work in the United States; and in 1885 he was commissioned by Roswell Smith and R. W. Gilder to proceed to Siberia and investigate its convict system. His disclosures, published in the magazine which they controlled, gave him international fame, and did more than anything else that has ever happened to fix suspicion, in the minds of Americans, respecting the rule of the Romanoffs. Mr. Kennan, by this journalistic achievement, established a reputation that has stood him in good stead ever since, and that won for him an important series of later assignments. Thus he wrote about the Japanese-Russian War for leading periodicals. He has been a prolific writer of books and articles for the press.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, who has tendered his resignation as a member of the Brazil Ministry, is well known in the United States as a diplomatist and publicist, whose relations with the United States Government and with citizens of the United States have been unusually friendly. When Mr. Root and his party toured South America, Dr. Muller used his personal and official influence to give the visiting delegation a reception worthy of its personnel; and on his two visits to the United States Dr. Muller has found it politic so to speak for Brazil as to win for her unusually friendly treatment by the United States in later diplomatic and commercial relations. The impression which he has left upon persons who have met him has been that of an especially able and patriotic citizen, with progressive ideals of statecraft, and eager to ally his country with the American policy at Washington.

Lucius Eugene Pinkham, Governor of the Hawaiian Territory since 1913, has been forced to issue a proclama-

tion concerning the food supply of the islands. Curtailment of transportation to and from the mainland, and a shortage of stock on hand, are responsible for the situation. Governor Pinkham is a native of Massachusetts, whose training for political office has come largely through business experience as an investor in Chicago and other mid-Western manufacturing corporations, as well as in commercial ventures in Hawaii and the Orient.

John F. Stevens, selected to serve on the special commission from the United States to Russia which will have for its task reconstruction of the national transportation system, has a national reputation as a constructive engineer and a builder of important public works, and also as a railway administrator. He is a native of Maine, but most of his life thus far has been spent in the Western regions of the United States and Canada, with the exception of the period when he was in charge of construction at the Panama Canal (1905-1907) and the years recently spent in and around New York City. From 1876 down to the time when he went to Panama as chief engineer, in 1905, he served either as assistant or chief engineer of railroad after railroad, during the time of their construction and first operation. When, owing to differences with President Taft, he left the post at Panama, he went to New York and, for a time, had his work there; but more recently he has been on the Pacific Coast, engaged in engineering. A man with a more varied experience in the field for which Russia asks American aid it would be difficult to find.

The Hon. F. G. Tudor, leader of the Official Labor Party of the Commonwealth Parliament, spent the earlier years of his life in Victoria, and when he was a young man, being of a somewhat roving disposition, he went to England and America, finally returning to Victoria. At the time of the federating of the Australian States, in 1901, Mr. Tudor was president of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council. He succeeded in being nominated for

Yarra, which seat he has held ever since. Mr. Tudor became secretary of the Federal Labor Party, and in the 1908 Fisher Government he was made Minister for Trade and Customs, which portfolio he has held in three subsequent Labor Governments, until he resigned, in September, 1916, on the conscription question. Mr. Tudor was a hatter by trade before taking up politics. It was generally considered that he filled the office of Minister for Trade and Customs with satisfaction. He devoted considerable time to becoming familiar with the complex questions coming under his department. Personally he was a popular man with his staff, and was always very accessible.

FRUIT TRADERS ASK PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Owing to the importance of the fruit trade between Caribbean Sea ports and New Orleans, amounting to millions of bunches annually in the banana business alone, the shipping interests of New Orleans have petitioned the navy department not to commandeer the fruit steamers until a last resort. The petition also asks that protection in the form of armed convoys be given American ships engaged in trade between New Orleans and Gulf ports.

TOWN TO LET WOMEN VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
WAYCROSS, Ga.—For the first time in the history of the State of Georgia women will have an opportunity to vote when the next primaries are held. It will not be necessary for the representatives of Waycross to procure an act in the State Assembly amending the charter in order to permit women to vote as the primaries for local offices are held under rule of the City Executive Committee and all that will be needed is the incorporation of a rule permitting all women who have duly registered to cast their vote for local candidates.



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A Great Sale of Women's Suits
At \$19.75 and \$25

—And though it is a sale as far as savings are concerned, it takes on only brand-new, exclusive suits from makers whose early season prices are always high.

Materials Cover a Wide Range

—There are serges, gabardines, Poiré twills, worsteds. And there are more than ever before of the splendid wool jerseys in all the good colors of rose, Copenhagen, Magenta, gold, military blue, plum, iris, citrus, silver and spearmint green.



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No More Moths When "Shurdo" Is Installed in Your Home

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Mailed to Any Part of U. S.
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COORDINATION OF PORT FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nationalization of port and terminal facilities for the period of the war is urged by Calvin Tompkins, former commissioner of docks and ferries. Exports until now have gone forward with little coordinated direction and great confusion, he says, and congestion at ports has resulted. He believes that the necessity of nationalizing the terminals will be seen in America, just as it was seen in France and England. He favors a plan for the governing officials of the separate railroad companies at each port to be organized as an administrative terminal unit operating the terminal system of each port under Federal supervision.

FOOD INQUIRY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BROKEN BOW, Neb.—J. D. Ream, master of the Nebraska State Grange, says, concerning the high price of potatoes and other foodstuffs: "It would seem that rigid Government in-

vestigation, to be continued until the war ceased and conditions again became normal, might be valuable if similar conditions are again brought about. I am still without definite information as to whether present prices are caused by a real shortage of supply of grains and vegetables, or whether the supply has been stored and the prices raised on these staples as well as on all or nearly all others."

ARGENTINA PLANS FUTURE TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Having in view the changing economic conditions the world over, and how these will affect the Argentine Republic, the Minister of Foreign Relations recently instructed the diplomatic representatives of the Republic in foreign countries to submit reports as to the economic prospects of the nations they are respectively accredited to, from the point of view, primarily, of future trade relations with Argentina. This initiative is considered here as a timely and prudent one.

To the Housewife:

New conditions confront us—the cost of living has increased everywhere—but the people of Chicago are putting more money into Savings Accounts than ever before. Savings in Chicago increased \$5,000,000 in three months. Credit for this growth in saving is given to the wives and mothers of Chicago.

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1541 N. Clark St.—Tel. Superior 2229
4728 Sheridan Rd.—Tel. Sunnyside 1280
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NEW ORLEANS TO BE A TERMINUS OF GOOD ROADS

Louisiana Expects to Develop Its Highways Along the Lines Carried Out by the State of California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—This city soon will be the terminus of a network of good roads, which will make even the remotest villages as accessible as any in California, and will do, it is hoped, the same work of development and up-building which the wonderful thoroughfares of the Golden State have done for that Commonwealth. These roads and their branches will completely surround Lake Pontchartrain, the large body of water at the very doorway of the city, and will open to residents of New Orleans easy means of travel to all the pine woods summer resorts on the opposite side of the lake.

Two of these highways will lead from New Orleans clear across the State, and will connect with similar roads coming from other states, thus putting Louisiana in closer and better touch with the outside world than she ever has been. The Jefferson Highway, which will be completed this fall, will run directly north through Hammond, Baton Rouge and other important towns on the east side of the river. Through this highway, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and all other important cities east of the Mississippi River will be connected by asphalt and gravelled thoroughfares with New Orleans.

To the west, Louisiana's link in the old Spanish Trail will connect New Orleans with San Antonio, El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco. To the east, running along the pretty southern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, a graded, gravelled highway will be opened in four months as far as Mobile, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Gulfport, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and all the long chain of towns swinging around the curving shore of the gulf will be brought nearer than ever to New Orleans by this route, which likewise will give connection with Alabama, Mississippi and Florida towns.

Still another road will lead westward across the river through Jefferson, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Tangipahoa parishes, whence comes much of the vegetables, beef, rice and sugar on which New Orleans subsists.

These roads are to be built uniformly of a foundation of Birmingham slag, covered with gravel. Each will have a crown 24 feet wide, 16 feet of which will be gravelled. Concrete drains are being installed at intervals and funds have been provided for the upkeep of the highways, largely from automobile license moneys paid to the State and turned over by the latter to the parishes.

The Mississippi State Road Commission is working on a large bridge over Mississippi Sound, and when this is completed the highway will run almost in an air line to Mobile.

Turning back west from this bridge another road skirts the northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, through Slidell, there giving access to the large new shipbuilding plant which has just turned out three 2000-ton steamers, and thence through Mandeville and Madisonville, to the pine woods at Covington and on to the Jefferson Highway at Sharkey, on the shore of Lake Maurepas. High embankments, with concrete culverts are being thrown up all through the swamps along these roads, and these have so long acted as a bar to travel and land commerce in Louisiana are being conquered. Ferries are being built to carry travelers across Chef Menteur and the Rigolets.

In large part this work is due to the activities of the automobilists of Louisiana, and in the building of these roads, the commercial motorists, as well as those who use cars for pleasure only joined hands, for by the use of auto trucks over these good roads, farmers will be able to get their produce to market regardless of train schedules. Two companies have been formed for the operation of these motor trucks through the farming districts, giving even better time to perishable vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs and butter, than the railroads. Total cost of these road improvements in Louisiana will approximate \$1,000,000, but the payments will be spread over a number of years, and practically all will be paid in small license fees by motorists. No toll bridges, gates or other charges will be allowed on the roads.

IMMIGRATION IS PROBLEM IN CANADA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The question of immigration is a vital one for Canada. If a sufficient number of desirable immigrants should settle in the country after the war, their energy and labor applied to the natural resources of the Dominion would rapidly build up a great nation, says a Commerce Report. Since the beginning of the war and for a year prior thereto Canadian immigration has been much reduced, perhaps, on the whole, not more than equalizing the number who have departed from Canada. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, the immigration into Canada totaled 402,432, of which 150,342 were British, 139,009 from the United States, and 112,881 from the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. During the calendar year 1916, although immigration showed a gain

as compared with 1915, the number entering Canada as immigrants was undoubtedly considerably less than the number departing. Out of a total of 65,714 immigrants last year, 51,613 came from the United States and only 8617 from the United Kingdom; in 1915 the United States furnished 36,098 and the United Kingdom, 9606, of the total of 48,466.

The homestead entries during the year 1916 amounted to 12,568, representing 27,925 persons. Of these entries 5790 were made by Canadians, 2543 by settlers from the United Kingdom, and 1825 by settlers from the United States.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT THIS AFTERNOON FOR RED CROSS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. S. Myrick, president of the West Side Tennis Club, had word Friday afternoon from G. M. Church saying that he will be unable to play in the match for the benefit of the Red Cross at Forest Hills this afternoon. The demands of the aviation service make it impossible for Church to be present.

J. J. Armstrong of Philadelphia ranked No. 9 in 1916, will play against W. M. Washburn, No. 7, in singles. Armstrong has enlisted in the naval service, making six of the first 10 who have answered their country's call to duty. Williams, Church, Griffin, Washburn, Armstrong and Mathey have all undertaken some form of military service.

MOTORISMS

The American Automobile Association will hold its annual meeting May 25 at Cleveland, O.

Barney Oldfield has entered for the Uniontown speedway race Thursday and will enter for the Cincinnati speedway race of May 30.

During the first quarter this year chauffeur permits and dealer licenses in Illinois were 23,932 and 2397, respectively, as compared to 16,918 and 1724 in 1916 and 10,634 and 855 in 1915.

Over 300 members of the Columbus Automobile Club have pledged their support to the United States Government and have promised to drive motor cars or trucks in case they are called upon.

A heavy volume of general traffic is now being carried through Illinois by the Lincoln Highway, according to a statement made by J. W. Corkings, Illinois State consul of the Lincoln Highway Association. The road is in excellent condition and general advantage is being taken of it.

Additions to the motor vehicle and road laws passed by the New Jersey State Legislature provide that all horse-drawn vehicles must be equipped with a red light plainly visible in the direction from which the vehicle is proceeding. A provision to prohibit the use of spot lights on motor vehicles was included.

James Fortescue, secretary and treasurer, and Capt. W. G. Renwick, legislative chairman of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, visited Holyoke this week and addressed the automobile club there, which is composed of 200 members. After the addresses, the members present unanimously voted to join the State and the American Automobile Association.

A motor transport reserve as part of the Wisconsin National Guard is being established under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Automobile Association, Milwaukee, which intends to enlist from 15,000 to 25,000 private owners in the State to pledge their cars and services of themselves or their drivers to give the Wisconsin infantry a mobility that is possible only with motor vehicles.

An organization of manufacturers of automotive electric accessories was recently formed at Atlantic City, N. J. This new organization will be known as the Automotive Electric Association. The purposes of the organization are to improve and develop this branch of the automotive electric accessories business through standardization and by friendly interchange of experience with reference to design and manufacture. The following officers were elected: President, G. B. Griffin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-president, C. O. Mininger, Toledo; secretary, G. S. Cole, Cleveland, and treasurer, C. L. Amos, Syracuse, N. Y.

PLEA MADE AGAINST PLATINUM PURCHASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Chemical Society, on behalf of the chemical manufacturers of the country, who are striving to provide the Government with its many necessities, and on behalf of these conducting scientific research for the public good, appeal to the women of the United States to refrain from purchasing platinum in the form of jewelry, and to help discourage the use of this metal for ornamental or other unnecessary purposes, so that the limited supply of this metal may be made available for use where it can do the greatest good in the service of the country.

Few realize that the dictators of fashion have caused the price of platinum to advance within the past few years, until today it is worth five times as much as gold. As a result of this, the chemical industries of the United States are finding it difficult to get the supplies they need. Platinum is essential for producing sulphuric acid, which in its turn is an absolute necessity in the production of high explosives.

MUCH INTEREST BEING SHOWN IN MOTOR SERVICE

Volunteer Transport Companies Are Being Enlisted for the Purpose of Rendering Aid to the United States Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce says that great interest is being shown throughout the United States in the plans for organizing volunteer motor transport companies to be in position to render aid to the Army. Letters and telephone messages have been pouring into the office of the Volunteer Motor Transport Committee, this city, throughout the past week, asking for further information and offering whole-hearted, patriotic cooperation in the work.

Two distinct lines of effort have been undertaken by the committee. The first and most immediately important is to assist the departmental quartermaster at Governor's Island, New York, in recruiting and examining about 1400 experienced motor truck men or automobile drivers in the three sections of the Department of the East, who are needed at once to man 40 motor truck companies that are to be organized by the Quartermaster-General at Washington. The men being enlisted include truck masters, chauffeurs, repair men, etc. They are now being enlisted and assigned, but not called into service. They are being enrolled in the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps for a period of four years. They will all bear the title of sergeant, and, when called into service, the drivers will receive pay at the rate of \$36 a month and be given subsistence, clothing, etc. G. H. Duck has been put in charge, at the enlisting office on Governor's Island of the work of examining the applicants as to their experience and qualifications for handling motor trucks.

Roderick Stevens, a member of the committee and now president of the Motor Truck Club, visited Boston a short time ago, where a local committee was organized to assist the Army headquarters at Boston for the Northeastern Department, along similar lines. The Boston committee consists of Maj. H. E. Chase, Signal Corps, Massachusetts National Guard, chairman; Lieut. T. C. Baker, First Separate Squadron Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard; E. J. Sampson, Commissioner of Public Safety of Massachusetts; Capt. F. J. Burnham, Quartermaster's Corps, E. R. C., and Cornelius Beard. An examining board consisting of Major Chase, Lieutenant Baker and Captain Burnham was appointed. This committee is already at work in Boston.

A similar committee and examining board is also being organized in Atlanta, Ga., by Mr. Stevens, to assist the quartermaster's office at Army headquarters at Charleston, S. C., for the Southeastern Department recently created. The New York committee, covering the Eastern Department, which embraces New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, is composed as follows: G. H. Pride, chairman; G. H. Duck, E. S. Hare, A. J. Slade, J. K. Orr, T. F. McCarty and Joseph Huson, secretary and executive officer of the committee.

These respective committees in the three Army departments will appoint subcommittees and examining boards in the cities in each department where recruiting officers are located. The cities in the Eastern Department where such subcommittees will be appointed are as follows: Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Newark, Scranton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Charleston, W. Va.

The secondary line of work the committee has undertaken is the formation of volunteer motor companies, particularly along the Atlantic,

Gulf and Pacific coasts. In order to coordinate efforts and avoid duplication and confusion, representatives will be appointed in the largest city or cities in each state, who will carry on the work in their districts, appointing captains to organize motor truck, motor car and motorcycle companies, distributing literature, and receiving reports from captains and keeping records thereof. Appointment of these representatives is now being made and will be announced later. Circulars describing the proper formation of companies, duties of the personnel and service that the companies will be called upon to perform together with report blanks, etc., are now being prepared and as soon as they are ready, will be mailed upon request.

It is made very clear by the Quartermaster-General's office that these are purely volunteer companies, and that there is no intention of taking over the trucks and cars of citizen owners for regular use in the Army. Such service as the companies will be called upon to perform will probably extend over only two or three days, except in case of some unexpected emergency. Should the use of the trucks or cars be required for a longer period, it is expected that the Government will pay for their use. Men of the companies are not required to have any military training or knowledge, but it is desired that those who are qualified and willing to enlist in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, should apply for and become enlisted, so that they can be called upon later to man truck and car companies to be formed in connection with the new Federal Army that is to be raised. Gradually the formation of volunteer companies will be extended to interior points and states.

ST. JOHN DAYLIGHT SAVING

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The advocates of the Dominion-wide plan for daylight saving or none at all, won, says the Telegraph. The Common Council voted to repeal the by-law under which the system was authorized for local use, and St. John will continue to use the same time as the rest of the province this summer. The resolution providing for the repeal of the by-law also provided for memorials to the Dominion and provincial governments announcing the desire of the people of this city for the adoption of the plan throughout the Dominion.

REGISTRATION OF AUTOS SHOWS GREAT INCREASE

All Departments of the State Highway Commission Show Gain—Receipts Very Heavy

Automobile registration in this State continues to advance in all departments, as figures just issued by the Massachusetts Highway Commission show. In every department under the control of the commission the figures for the first four months of the year show great gains over the figures for the 1st of May last year, and the receipts taken in at the offices in the State House are now well over the million dollar mark. Apparently the war has had no effect on the registration of motor vehicles.

For the first four months of this year 117,250 automobiles were registered, this number including 19,178 commercial vehicles. To May 1 last year the figures show a registration of 112,329 automobiles, including 12,352 commercial cars. So far 5832 motorcycles have been registered in this State, while up to this time last year the registration showed 4932 motorcycles. Manufacturers and dealers have registered 3152 cars this year, compared with 1740 for the first four months of last year.

The demand for operators and chauffeurs' licenses has been very heavy. For the period completed April 30, the number of licenses issued to operators and chauffeurs was 18,095, as compared with 10,066 last year for the same period. Licenses renewed number 39,971, compared with 24,659 to May 1 last season. So far 4127 examinations have been made, while at this time last year 2539 had been made.

The press of work and the great increase in all branches makes it look as though the quarters of the commission at the State House will have to be enlarged. The force attending to the work is constantly being added to, and especially in the examination department is the increase being felt. The number of women applicants for examination during the past few weeks breaks all records, the greater part of them being connected with the Red

Cross or first aid units, and they are learning to drive machines so that they can if necessary.

Over \$1,000,000 has been taken in by the commission in its various departments so far this year, and while it was expected that the amount would be large, it looks as though the total receipts for the year were going to pass all expectations. For the period ending April 30 this year the receipts taken in amounted to \$1,293,336.73. The amount taken in for the same length of time last year was \$951,135.22.

FINE PROGRAM OF AUTO RACES FOR CINCINNATI

In Addition to International Sweepstakes at 250 Miles, Other Competitions Planned

CINCINNATI, O.—Memorial Day promises to offer a varied and interesting program of contests for motor-driven machines at the local speedway. While the chief event of the day will be the second annual international sweepstakes race at 250 miles, with a purse of \$25,000, additional attractions have been provided to furnish interest from morning until the ending of the big race.

Division of the \$25,000 prize money for the 250-mile race has been arranged as follows: First, \$10,000; second \$5000; third, \$2500; fourth, \$1750; fifth, \$1500; sixth, \$1100; seventh \$900; eighth, \$800; ninth, \$750; tenth, \$700.

Among the special features already arranged are a series of aviation exhibitions by some of the noted flyers of the world, contracts having already been closed, or agreed upon, with Ruth Law, Katherine Stinson and Baxter Adams. These experts will give exhibitions both morning and afternoon, and it is likely that one of the trio will make flights from the speedway to the downtown sections of Cincinnati and return to the track.

Arrangements also are progressing for a series of three races for amateurs, to be decided previous to the 250-mile race. These contests will be limited to local owners driving their own stock cars.

CANADA ROADS REACH RECORD TRAFFIC POINT

Railway Mileage Now Serving Dominion Figured at 37,434 Miles—Capital Increased During Year Just Past

TORONTO, Ont.—Following two years of reaction and shrinking traffics the railways of Canada established new high records in the statistical year ended June 30 last, according to the annual statement of the Comptroller of Statistics, says the Mail and Express.

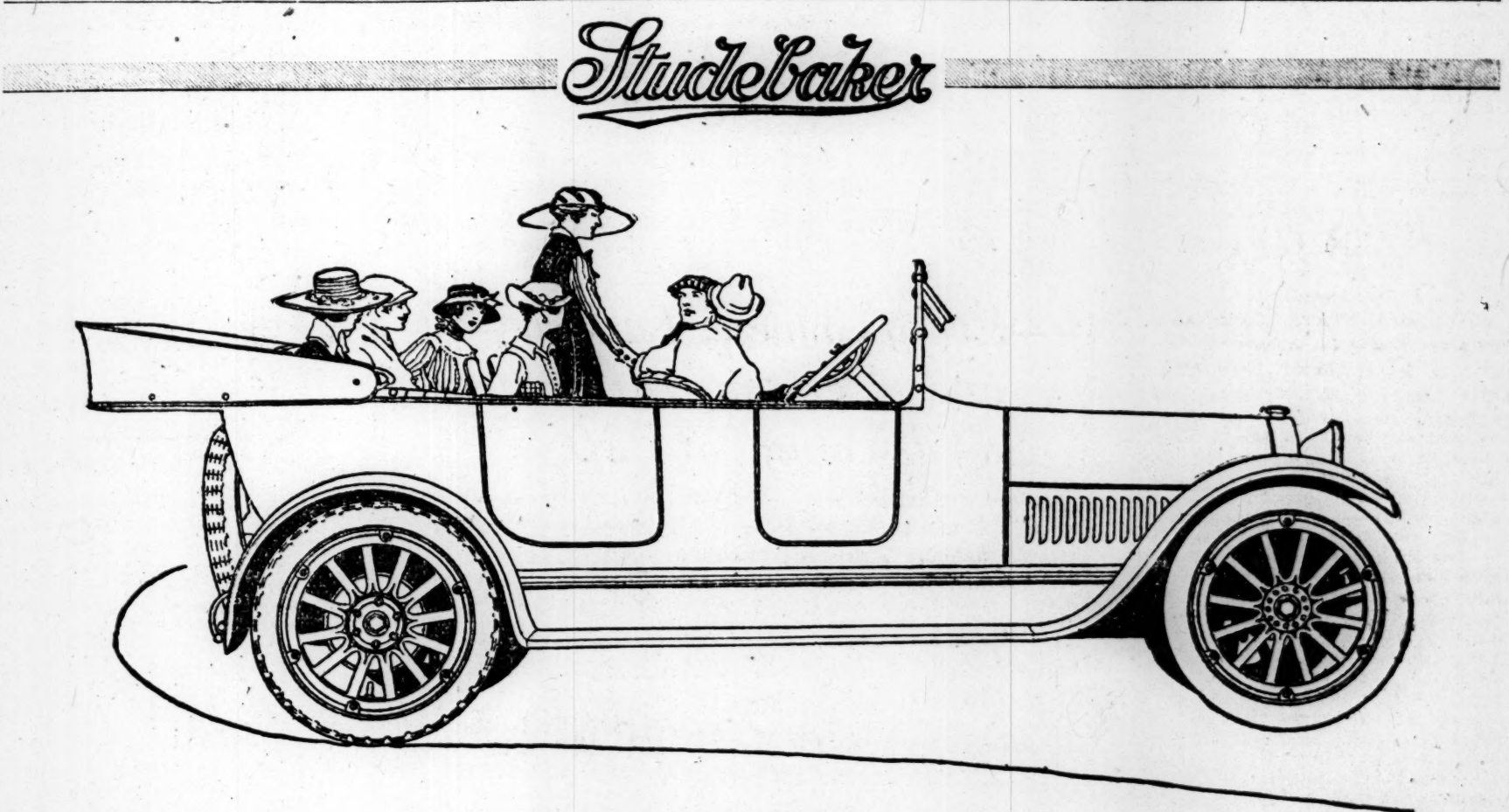
In the 12 months 1852 miles of new lines were brought into operation, making the total in Canada 37,434. In addition a considerable proportion of 3150 miles, classified as under construction, was really in operation by permission of the Railway Commission.

Railway capital was increased during the year by the issue of \$468,387 in stocks and \$17,598,499 in bonds, bringing the total up to \$1,893,877,819. In addition, there was a further liability of \$81,481,504 attaching to Government which was operating 4178 miles of road, the capital cost of which was \$306,053,937, although they had no stocks or bonds outstanding.

Railways received from the Dominion Government in the statistical year cash subsidies amounting to \$1,240,435, making the total of such aid given by the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities \$240,062,359.

Many high records were established in 1916 for freight and passenger traffic. The number of passengers carried was 49,027,671 and the quantity of freight 109,659,088 tons, an increase over the previous 12 months of 2,705,636 passengers and 22,454,255 tons of freight.

Gross earnings in 1916 amounted to \$263,527,157, as compared with \$199,543,072, and operating expenses to \$180,542,259, as against \$147,731,099 in the previous year.



The Studebaker SIX

As to Value

OVER 300,000 Studebakers in actual service in every part of the world have contributed experience to the perfecting of the Series 18 Studebaker SIX.

Studebaker maintains what are probably the most complete laboratories in the automobile industry for the development and the proving of materials used in Studebaker cars.

Studebaker workmanship is experienced, painstaking and carefully supervised.

Studebaker inspections are rigid and exacting in the extreme.

All this means QUALITY.

Studebaker is one of the largest manufacturers of automobiles in the world.

Studebaker gives you the benefits of all economies made possible by great resources.

Studebaker turns to your advantage all savings made possible by the development of steadily improved manufacturing methods and by the

installation of the latest and best labor saving machinery.

This means ECONOMY.

Furthermore, Studebaker has concentrated on the development of a single basic chassis design.

The entire attention of Studebaker's highly efficient engineering department has been focussed on the perfection of this one model.

Studebaker's great volume is centered on comparatively few parts.

This means still higher quality and still greater economy.

These are the reasons why Studebaker is able to produce so good a car at so low a price.

These are the reasons why the Studebaker SIX is easily one of the greatest automobiles in the world.

If real economy is your consideration, want to get the most for your money, gate Studebaker.

HOLLIER

EIGHT — SIX
\$1185—F.O.B.—\$985

Our Service

Coupled with the super-excellence of the car itself, has been such that never has an owner changed to another make. It is a lasting service not confined to any limited period. There never has been, to our knowledge, a HOLLIER car offered at second hand. What other seller of motor cars can boast of such a desirable record?

Hollier Motor Sales Co.
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N. E. Distributors

Four-Cylinder Models

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| FOUR Roadster | \$ 985 |
| FOUR Touring Car | 985 |
| FOUR Landau Roadster | 1150 |
| FOUR Every-Weather Car | 1185 |

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ONLY TWO GAMES ARE PLAYED IN THE NATIONAL

Brooklyn Defeats Boston, While Chicago Easily Wins From Cincinnati and Draws Closer to Second Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|--------------|----|----|-----|
| New York | 8 | 5 | 615 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 7 | 621 |
| Chicago | 12 | 8 | 600 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 6 | 571 |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 12 | 455 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 7 | 417 |
| Boston | 6 | 8 | 385 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 13 | 350 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Brooklyn 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 11, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh-St. Louis postponed.
New York-Philadelphia postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Only two games were played in the National League baseball championship series yesterday and Brooklyn and Cincinnati were the winners, Brooklyn defeating Boston in a rather poorly played game by a score of 3 to 1 and Chicago easily defeating Cincinnati 11 to 3 in a game marked by heavy hitting and poor fielding on the part of both teams.

By winning yesterday's game Brooklyn took possession of sixth place in the standing at the expense of Boston and Chicago moved up to within 11 points of second place.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS BOSTON BRAVES, 3-1

The Brooklyn National League champions defeated the Boston Braves at Braves Field, Friday afternoon by a score of 3 to 1. The game was far from championship class with the work of Pitcher Cadore, a recruit, standing out as the chief feature. Not only did he pitch a fine game, but he did well with the bat getting a hit which drove in two of the three runs made by his team. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0-3 11
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 4 3

Batteries—Cadore and Meyers; Allen, Crum and Gowdy. Umpire—O'Day and Bransfield. Time—1h. 45m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS CINCINNATI CLUB

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago defeated Cincinnati, 11 to 3, here Friday. The pitchers were unable to control the ball and the fielders were unable to handle it. Errors were frequent on both sides, but Chicago profited by most of them. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 3 0 2 1 0 1 3 2-11 12 5
Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0-3 11 2

Batteries—Demaree and Wilson; Schneider, Eller and Clark. Umpire—Orth and Rigler. Time—2h. 4m.

PICKUPS

The Brooklyn outfielders had a busy day yesterday, getting 11 pickups.

Yesterday's six major league postponements brought the season's total up to 44, 24 of them being in the National League.

That was pretty near a record attendance for all time at the Buffalo Newark game yesterday. Only 12 persons paid to see the contest.

Catcher Meyers of the Brooklyn Nationals appears to be batting in old-time form this spring. Yesterday he made two hits in as many times at bat.

Home runs were rather common in the Providence-Montreal game yesterday, there being four in all, and Brainerd of Providence made two of them.

There is now little chance of Harvard and Yale meeting in a baseball game this spring as the Yale authorities appear to be opposed to such a move at this time.

Crisman, the Northwestern University pitcher, showed championship class when he struck out 15 Indiana batters in a Western Conference game and allowed only four hits and one run.

Today finds three teams in the National League with .500 or better percentages. At this time last year there were only two and curiously enough those two teams are now in the second division.

Chicago scored 11 runs yesterday, the Cubs the record for a game this season.

KANSAS DEFEATS STATE TEAM IN DUAL TRACK MEET

University Athletes Score 73 Points to 36 by the Agricultural College Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Running on a heavy track the University of Kansas track team easily defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College team in their annual Missouri Valley Conference dual meet here Friday afternoon, 73 to 36. This was the first conference outdoor meet this year for either team.

The Kansas team won both places in four events and won first place in seven others. Many track stars on each team have left school to enter the service, leaving many novices to enter the meet.

Roy Davidson of the home team was the highest individual point winner taking firsts in both dash events. Frank Zeigler set a new discus record for Kansas. The old record has stood since 1913. The winners:

100-Yard Dash—Davidson, Kansas, 10.5s.
220-Yard Dash—Davidson, Kansas, 24.4s.
440-Yard Dash—O'Leary, Kansas, 53.4s.
880-Yard Run—Redkey, Kansas, 2m. 2s.
One Mile Run—Sproul, Kansas, 4m. 32s.
120-Yard High Hurdles—Beatty, Kansas, 17.5s.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Wilder, Kansas, 28s.
Four-Fifths Mile Relay—Kansas (Welch, Crowley, Sproul, Redkey), 2m. 52.4s.
Running High Jump—Miller and Rice, Kansas, tied at 5ft. 6in.
Running Broad Jump—Johnson, Kansas, 21ft. 10in.
Pole Vault—Pattinson, Kansas, 11ft. 7in.
Shotput—Dillings, Kansas State, 35ft. 7in.
Discus—Zeigler, Kansas, 118 ft. 9in.

PRENDERGRAST SCORES HIGHEST MARK AT TRAPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. J. Prendergrast, representing the Syracuse Gun Club of Phenix, N. Y., returned the winning total of 191 in the preliminary shoot for the United States national trap shooting championship, which took place on the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island Friday. Close behind him and tied for second place were W. S. Silkworth of the New York Athletic Club and Frank Plum of Atlantic City, each making 190.

By breaking 98 targets in his second string of 100 shots, Silkworth earned the right to compete in the Maplewood "100," which takes place at the New Hampshire city July 4. In this competition will be seen the winners of the 10 different tournaments which are being held throughout the country. Only one point behind Silkworth was Prendergrast and James Clarke Jr., with 97 each.

Although conditions in the morning were not favorable, they proved far better than in the afternoon. When the gunners returned from luncheon there was a shift in the wind, which had a tendency to send the targets skyward. Many of the contestants who had performed well in the morning were handicapped by the change of conditions. After the first string of 25 shots the marksmen appeared to get their bearings and broke the targets with more regularity.

In a team shoot between the New York Athletic Club and the Boston Athletic Association, the New York first team defeated the Boston first team, 1840 to 1743, and the New York second team won from the Boston second team, 1615 to 1606. Two women took part in the shoot. Mrs. L. A. Vogle of Detroit, Mich., woman champion of the United States, did the better work of the two and finishing in fourteenth place with 185. Mrs. A. G. Wilkerson of San Francisco, woman champion of the Pacific Coast, turned in a card of 168. The cards of the first 20 follow:

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|------------|----|----|-----|
| Newark | 10 | 3 | 769 |
| Baltimore | 12 | 4 | 765 |
| Providence | 7 | 6 | 538 |
| Rochester | 8 | 7 | 533 |
| Toronto | 7 | 9 | 438 |
| Richmond | 7 | 10 | 412 |
| Montreal | 5 | 8 | 357 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 12 | 290 |

RESULTS FRIDAY

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0-7 10 2
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2-3 11 6

At Rochester:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 1-7 10 2
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-4 9 2

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|------------|----|----|-----|
| Newark | 10 | 3 | 769 |
| Baltimore | 12 | 4 | 765 |
| Providence | 7 | 6 | 538 |
| Rochester | 8 | 7 | 533 |
| Toronto | 7 | 9 | 438 |
| Richmond | 7 | 10 | 412 |
| Montreal | 5 | 8 | 357 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 12 | 290 |

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|------------|----|----|-----|
| Newark | 10 | 3 | 769 |
| Baltimore | 12 | 4 | 765 |
| Providence | 7 | 6 | 538 |
| Rochester | 8 | 7 | 533 |
| Toronto | 7 | 9 | 438 |
| Richmond | 7 | 10 | 412 |
| Montreal | 5 | 8 | 357 |
| Buffalo | 3 | 12 | 290 |

MIDDLEBURY WINS FROM M. A. C. BY 4-2

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Middlebury College defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College baseball team here Friday afternoon by the score of 4 to 2. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Middlebury 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 4-9 2
M. A. C. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-2 6

ATLANTIC CITY GOLF BRINGS OUT A LARGE ENTRY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Eighty golfers qualified in the five sixteens of the invitation tournament Friday at the Country Club of Atlantic City. Percy Platt, the Lakewood winner from the Monmouth Country Club, was defeated in the second round, but only after his opponent, D. C. Corkran of Baltimore, had made a remarkable finish.

All square going to the home hole, both made good second shots, Corkran's ball topping 20 feet from the pin and Platt's on the green's edge. Platt chipped to within 18 inches of the cup and it looked like a half in 4 extra and an extra hole match, but Corkran ran his putt in for a 3. The hole is 420 yards long and a par 4.

The other winners were H. J. Westney, T. P. Endicott and Maurice Riley. The last named defeated E. W. Corkran. Earlier in the day Corkran had disposed of P. S. P. Randolph Jr., runner-up in the Lakewood tournament. The summary follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN

First Round

D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, defeated F. J. Higgins, Stenton, 6 up and 5 to play.
Percy Platt, Monmouth, defeated E. C. Clancy, Woodbury, 4 up and 3 to play.
C. S. Mills, Riverton, defeated J. C. Parrish Jr., National Links, 5 up and 3 to play.
W. W. Churchill, Overbrook, defeated C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, 4 up and 3 to play.
T. P. Endicott, Atlantic City, defeated C. N. Phillips, Greenwich, 1 up, 19 holes.
D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, defeated P. S. P. Randolph Jr., Lakewood, 5 up and 4 to play.
Maurice Riley, Atlantic City, defeated George Hoffman, Woodbury, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round

D. C. Corkran defeated Platt, 1 up.
H. J. Westney defeated Mills, 4 up and 2 to play.
Endicott defeated Churchill, 3 up and 2 to play.
Riley defeated B. W. Corkran, 2 up and 1 to play.

HARVARD HOLDS TOURNAMENT FOR FENCING TITLES

Harvard varsity, freshman and novice fencers are competing today at the Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, in the annual championship fencing tournament for 1917. Any student of the university in regular standing as an undergraduate, graduate or unclassified student is eligible to compete for the championship. Any such student may enter the novice championship, provided he has fenced for less than two years. All freshmen are eligible for the 1920 championship.

The winner of each of the three events will be awarded a cup. The cups for the university and novice championships have again been offered by the Harvard A. A. The winner of the freshman tournament will be awarded the Roberts cup, given last year for the first time by P. B. Roberts '14, when it was won by R. G. Crimmins '19.

The university championship was won last year by T. J. Putnam '16, G. H. Code '18, manager of this year's university team, winning the novice championship.

BOSTON GAME POSTPONED

Today's Boston-Brooklyn baseball game at Braves Field has been postponed and will be played as part of a double-header Sept. 5.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Birmingham 7, Nashville 2.
Memphis 2, Mobile 1.
Little Rock 3, New Orleans 2.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|---------------------|----|----|-----|
| Willett, r.f., c.f. | 12 | 1 | 612 |
| Rawlins | 3 | 3 | 333 |
| Gowdy, c. | 14 | 6 | 141 |
| Rudolph, p. | 4 | 11 | 131 |
| Konetchy, 1b. | 13 | 12 | 410 |
| Marquardt, ss. | 14 | 5 | 814 |
| Magee, l.f., 1b. | 14 | 5 | 125 |
| Mussey, 2b. | 12 | 10 | 195 |
| Smith, 3b. | 14 | 5 | 111 |
| Bulley, r.f. | 9 | 25 | 355 |
| Ragan, p. | 2 | 5 | 111 |
| Townley, r.f., 1b. | 8 | 26 | 255 |
| Collins, r.f. | 10 | 26 | 255 |
| Kelly, c.f. | 10 | 26 | 255 |
| Barnes, p. | 7 | 8 | 111 |
| Evers, 2b. | 3 | 9 | 111 |
| Reulbach, p. | 1 | 1 | 111 |
| Fitzpatrick | 1 | 1 | 111 |
| Crum, p. | 2 | 1 | 111 |
| Nebf, p. | 3 | 1 | 111 |
| Frager, c. | 3 | 2 | 111 |
| Allen, p. | 3 | 1 | 111 |
| Tyler, p. | 3 | 8 | 111 |

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|----------------|----|----|-----|
| Agnew, c. | 2 | 1 | 311 |
| Walsh | 3 | 2 | 111 |
| Ruth, p. | 5 | 19 | 395 |
| Shorten | 1 | 2 | 111 |
| Walker, c.f. | 14 | 5 | 616 |
| Hobitzell, 1b. | 11 | 4 | 613 |
| Shore, p. | 3 | 10 | 311 |
| Lewis, l.f. | 14 | 5 | 615 |
| Gainer, 1b. | 11 | 2 | 311 |
| Gardner, 2b. | 14 | 5 | 122 |
| Hooper, r.f. | 14 | 5 | 141 |
| Barry, 2b. | 14 | 4 | 105 |
| Scott, ss. | 14 | 4 | 105 |
| Thomas, c. | 9 | 30 | 628 |
| Cady, c. | 4 | 14 | 122 |
| Henricksen | 1 | 1 | 111 |
| Wester, p. | 1 | 1 | 111 |
| Nally, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 111 |
| Mavin, 2b. | 2 | 1 | 111 |
| Knock, p. | 2 | 3 | 111 |
| Ward, p. | 4 | 12 | 111 |

SCHOOLBOYS MAY GIVE BASEBALL UP THIS SPRING

No Official Statement as Yet, but Boys May Graduate Early, and Games Be Abandoned

While a definite statement is not forthcoming from those in authority, schoolboy baseball may be given up before the season is over, and the boys will be called upon to devote their spare time and attention to the more serious matter of aiding the Government. Several of the regular annual track events for Boston schoolboys have been given up this year, and it is believed that baseball may follow.

The elementary school track meet which was scheduled to take place at Wood Island Park June 9 has been abandoned.

From the very start the season has been a poor one for the schoolboy athletes, unfavorable conditions handicapping the boys, and forcing some of the teams to start the season before they were in shape. Many of the early baseball games and track meets were postponed, and some of the schools have called off their entire track schedules. Just what the answer will be in regard to calling off baseball will be uncertain until an official statement is issued by the school department.

It is reported that the idea has been advanced for the school department to order the final examinations for the year much earlier than usual, so that the boys will be free sooner to serve their country on the farms or in the service, if they wish to enter. This action would automatically suspend athletics of all kind. No move will be made on the part of the different schools to abolish baseball, however, until they get an official word from the school department.

Many schools took advantage of the excellent conditions Friday, and a number of games were played. Roxbury Latin School showed surprising form in defeating Browne & Nichols by the overwhelming score of 11 to 1. Brookline and Wellesley played a close 11-inning game in the Quadrangular League, the former school winning by 11 to 10. Arlington defeated Stoneham in a Mystic Valley League game at Arlington by the same score.

East Boston and West Roxbury high schools both won their games, the former defeating Charlestown 11 to 1, and the latter winning from Hyde Park by the score of 7 to 4. Rindge Technical School caused considerable surprise by defeating Boston English High School 11 to 8 at North Cambridge. Stone School went to Lexington and was defeated by Lexington High School in the tenth inning by the score of 7 to 6. Brockton defeated Quincy in a South Shore League game by 7 to 3.

MORE MEETS FOR THE TRAPSHOOTERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Two additional meets in the national trapshooting schedule have been announced by E. R. Shaner, secretary of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting, as follows: Kansas State tournament at Larned, Kan., May 8 and 9, and Tennessee State tournament at Jackson, Tenn., June 20 and 21. It was also announced that the date of the South Dakota State tournament scheduled for Alexandria, S. D., had been changed from June 20 and 21 to May 10 and 11.

IOWA-NEBRASKA GAMES OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Iowa State University of Nebraska baseball games scheduled to be played Friday and today have been postponed on account of adverse conditions, and the Iowa team did not report here yesterday. Owing to the fact that many Nebraska athletes are withdrawing to attend training camps and help on farms, the series with University of Kansas scheduled for next week may be abandoned.

BATES DEFEATS BOWDOIN TEAM

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College defeated Bowdoin College here Friday, five matches to one, in a dual lawn tennis tourney. The summary:

SINGLES

E. Purinton, Bates, defeated Flynt, Bowdoin, 6-3, 6-3.
A. Purinton, Bates, defeated Smith, Bowdoin, 11-8, 7-5.
Powers, Bates, defeated Foster, Bowdoin, 6-3, 6-0.
Bowers, Bates, defeated Ireland, Bates, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

DOUBLES

A. Purinton and E. Purinton, Bates, defeated Flynt and Smith, Bowdoin, 6-7, 3-6, 6-3.
Ireland and Powers, Bates, defeated Foster and Stearns, Bowdoin, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

TECHNOLOGY TO FACE BROWN IN DUAL TRACK MEET

Close Competition Expected at Providence This Afternoon—Capt. O'Hara May Not Run

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will meet Brown University here this afternoon in a dual track meet. On account of losses through enlistment the strength of the Brown team is uncertain, but enough of the stars are left to give the Massachusetts runners a good contest.

'Brown will present a speedy sprinter in White, winner of second place in the 50-yard dash at the B. A. meet this spring, while Nichols, in the discus throw, Howell, in the high jump, and Pollard, the sprinter and hurdler, will probably share in the honors. Isaacs, who ran the fastest 390 yards at the B. A. meet, will be a hard contender for a place in the quarter mile.

Capt. F. P. O'Hara '17, Technology's star sprinter, probably will not run at the Brown meet, as he has recently enlisted for duty at Plattsburg.

The N. E. I. C. A. meet will be held at Tech Field on May 19. Although a list of the entries is not yet complete, it is believed that the following colleges will be represented: Boston College, Brown, Colby, Holy Cross, Maine, Technology, Wesleyan, Williams and Worcester Tech.

Also on May 19 the Tech freshman team will go to Exeter, N. H., to meet the Phillips Exeter Academy team. Bossert and McMahon, however, are slated to compete in the New England.

FOUR-BALL MATCH AT INWOOD CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first big professional four-ball golf match of the season will be played today at the Inwood Country Club on Long Island for the benefit of the Red Cross units of Far Rockaway and Woodmere. The participants will be James Barnes of Whitmans Valley, professional champion of 1916; Herbert Strong, formerly the professional at the Inwood course and the present secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association; Gil Nichols of Great Neck, former metropolitan open champion, and John Dowling of Scarsdale.

Coincidentally with the staging of this contest, the new Inwood clubhouse will be thrown open for the first time, and a celebration is being planned by the club officials. In England the Red Cross and similar organizations have benefited greatly through professional golf contests, and it is intended to pursue the same plan here through the coming season.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES POSTPONED

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| Team | W | L | P-C |
|--------------|----|----|-----|
| Boston | 10 | 4 | 714 |
| Chicago | 11 | 7 | 611 |
| New York | 8 | 7 | 532 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 8 | 500 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 10 | 474 |
| Philadelphia | 6 | 9 | 400 |
| Detroit | 6 | 9 | 400 |
| Washington | 6 | 10 | 375 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY

All games postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

For the first time this season the American League was forced to cancel all four of its baseball games scheduled to be played Friday on account of adverse conditions. On three other occasions this year it has been found necessary to cancel three of the four games scheduled; but it is a new experience to have all of them given up.

April 13, April 26 and May 1, were the three days when three games were canceled. Yesterday's postponements bring the total for the season to date up to 24.

CRISMAN STARS IN CONFERENCE MATCH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Crisman of Northwestern University struck out 15 Indiana batters and allowed only four hits, enabling Northwestern to win, 5 to 1, in a Western Conference game yesterday. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Northwestern 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0-5 7 1
Indiana 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 2 2

Batteries—Crisman and Koehler; Kunze and Swayne.

PITTSBURGH IS DOING WELL IN ITS ATHLETICS

Baseball, Track and Lawn Tennis Teams Are Showing Championship Form in Contests Held

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite the restrictions put upon athletic teams at the University of Pittsburgh, by the college heads, in the way of shorter practices and military drills, the Blue and Gold teams are keeping up the high standard of play that has characterized their work for the past few years. The track, baseball and tennis teams are all displaying winning qualities and a successful season is looked for in each.

The Pitt baseball nine, coached by Walter Blair, the former New York American Leaguer, has been winning all its games. Next week sees its annual eastern invasion. On this trip the usual games with the Army and the Navy will be the only games that have been played in past years that have been canceled. Lehigh University, Lafayette College and New York University will be met on this journey.

Next Saturday the annual dual track meet between Pitt and their local rivals, Carnegie Tech, will be held at the Schenley Oval. Both schools have better teams than usual this spring and a good meet seems assured. The relay team, in winning the championship in its class at the Pennsylvania relays, set a new record for Pitt. The former record of 3m. 30.3-ss. has stood since 1912.

The following week the big annual intercollegiate and interscholastic track and field championships of Western Pennsylvania will be held here under the auspices of the local university. Hundreds of junior and senior athletes of this part of the State have already sent in their entrance blanks.

WOODLAND GOLF CLUB PLANS TO HOLD TOURNEY

First of Three Open Tournaments Will Start Thursday Afternoon at the Auburndale Course

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Plans are completed for the holding of the first of three open golf tournaments under the auspices of the Woodland Golf Club. The playing will start next Thursday morning with a qualifying round of 18 holes, three divisions to qualify for match play. The entry fee is to be \$1 and the club is to turn this money over to the Massachusetts Golf Association for war purposes.

It is the intention of the club to give the winner of the qualifying round and the division winners in the match play which is to follow, engrossed parchments showing that they were the winners. These parchments will take the place of the usual prizes. It is expected that many of the leading golfers of the State will compete as it will give them a chance not only to compete over the Woodland course, but will also give them an opportunity to help the country in a financial way.

The club will open the course for practice Wednesday, it being understood that the practice shall be only for such golfers as plan to compete in the tournament. The local course is in splendid condition for play and some fine cards are expected to be returned in the qualifying round. Two rounds of match play will take place Friday with the semi-final and final rounds on Saturday.

MISSOURI WINS THE THIRTEENTH GAME OF SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri's baseball nine added the thirteenth straight victory of the season and the seventh straight Missouri Valley conference victory to its list Friday, when it defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College on Rollins Field, 4 to 2.

The field was heavy and slow making the base running difficult. Morris the Missouri catcher hit a hard drive into deep center field in the sixth inning which looked good for three bases, but the heavy field made his running slow and he was caught at third, breaking up a spurt which totaled Missouri three runs. The Kansas Aggies were strongest in the outfield which was given plenty of practice by Missouri's heavy hitting.

The summary: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Missouri 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0-5 7 1
Kansas State 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-2 6 4

Batteries—Stemmons and Morris; McGrath and Guefoyle. Umpire—Clinkenpell.

YALE WILL NOT PLAY BASEBALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University athletic committee has refused to reconsider its decision canceling all baseball games scheduled for 1917. It was hoped arrangements would be made for some informal games, but the athletic committee has refused to consider this proposal lest such a plan might interfere with the military training now being done by the undergraduates.

Not only have all athletic contests been called off, but the senior promenade at commencement has been abandoned. The class reunions this year will be turned into patriotic celebrations.

PURDUE LOSES MANY ATHLETES FROM ITS TEAM

W. B. Van Aken and F. F. Campbell, Two Star Athletes at Lafayette, Plan to Quit College for War Work

FRANCE GLAD TO
HEAR NEWS OF
POLISH AUTONOMY

Press Welcomes Russian Provisional Government's Declaration of Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—As might have been expected, considering the immense interest and sympathy which the French nation has always expressed in the cause of Poland, the most deeply welcome action of the Russian Provisional Government has been, in French eyes, the declaration which it has made to Poland of its independence. All the important papers published the full text of the declaration, which begins so dramatically: "Poles, the former Russian political régime, the source of your and our servitude and of dishonor, is forever destroyed," and of which M. Clemenceau says that "it is the most noble appeal since the French Revolution, in the face of the pretensions of an autocratic Germany, to the constitution of a great and free Europe." George Hénault, writing in *La Victoire*, says: "For our freedom and for yours!" These were the generous words which a Poland risen in revolt had inscribed on her banners, at the time of the national insurrection of 1830. Nearly a century has elapsed since the time when Tsarism was crushing Poland, with the complicity of Prussia and Austria; and now the day has come when Russia at last facing the two German empires, adopts the device of the Polish insurgents: "For your freedom and for ours!" And it is not only the revolutionary committee of workmen and soldiers which speaks thus, it is the Provisional Government itself, it is Prince Lvoff, the Premier, and M. Milukoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Clemenceau reviews events as they have affected Poland since August, 1914. When, he says, in the name of the Tsar, unfortunately silent, the Grand Duke Nicholas officially invited the Polish population to come to the aid of the Russian armies, for the conquest of their autonomy, a relieved Europe exclaimed the belated and so long hoped for declaration. But an irrefragable absolutist régime had not said its last word. Galicia, conquered by Grand Duke Nicholas, the messenger of the imperial promise of liberation, was once more plunged into her former bitter experiences at the very moment when she was welcoming the coming of her liberators. Nicholas II, however, hesitating, had not feared to manifest his Polish sympathies in allowing the use of the national language in the municipal councils of Russian Poland. But this very Tsar, alas, in spite of formal engagements was about to unchain on an unhappy Galicia, freed from the Austrian yoke, the most savage persecution of his own bureaucracy. The Polish language, authorized in Austria, was brutally forbidden. The Tsar "libérateur" closed the national universities, only to reopen them after his armies had been beaten back from Lemberg and Cracow. Troops of orthodox monks installed themselves in the Roman Catholic churches. The Archbishop of Lemberg was deported to Siberia. It was under such aspects as these that the Tsarist methods of imposing "Polish autonomy" were revealed.

And we, from whom the Polish people had a right to expect some words of hope in this total catastrophe, we could only, with the permission of the censor, utter feeble protests, in the fear of providing the enemy with the argument against an allied sovereign of our own admission of the proof of execrable deeds. Germany, however, thought it possible to gain some advantage from these events, and on the occupation of Russian Poland she proceeded to the recruitment of the Poles. An attempt which was rendered fruitless by the noble attitude of a people who remained firm in the hope of a resurrection which then appeared indefinitely adjourned. Great hearts, who never showed themselves more worthy of their high reputation than

in refusing to betray those who had betrayed them!

But the dregs of the cup had been drained. The Russian revolution was coming, and with it the liberation of Poland and the liberation of Russia. For, for many years, the two causes had been definitely bound together. How could Russia establish or consolidate the freedom of a future Poland when she herself was deprived of it? Russia could only free the oppressed by freeing herself. Poland could no longer free herself without liberating the nation that oppressed her. From the Revolutionary Government decisive words were about to be uttered, words this time which carried realization with them. Finland, Poland, were on the eve of being born again. By a miracle, their chains were falling at that very hour when Russia was breaking her own fetters. A Polish deputation presents itself before Prince Lvoff, the President of the Provisional Government, to ask of him a solemn act proclaiming the independence and the unification of the three Polands, as well as the rights of the Poles to take part in the Constituent Assembly. And of all unbelievable things the most unbelievable! Immediately the decree is promulgated. And M. Clemenceau who, as he says himself, cannot resist once more putting before his readers the text of the Russian Government's manifesto prints it at full length, and then adds: "There is nothing greater, nothing more splendid in the history of peoples in the throes of emancipation."

IRISH JOURNALISTS AND CENSOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One might have thought that the relations between journalists and the Press Censor would, to say the least, be strained anyhow in Ireland which, according to German statements, is so cruelly treated by her oppressors. The curious fact is that in this wonderful country journalists and the censor are the best of friends. A recent visit of a party of journalists to Dublin made this evident as the censor was the first to show them hospitality. On the evening of their arrival he invited them to meet the Dublin journalists at dinner, so that at the very outset they met Irish journalists of all shades of political and religious opinions. They were all agreed on one point, that a better censor than they had in Ireland could not be found. It was delightful to hear the representatives of the press and the censorship making complimentary speeches to each other, and the best part of it was that the satisfaction was not put on for the occasion, it was genuinely sincere. It was, in fact, a small proof of how, in this country, torn by dissension, it is possible to meet friendly understanding and wise consideration.

TEXAS FARM LOAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—Already there have been organized a total of 245 Federal Farm Loan associations in Texas, and the average amount of loans asked from each is \$45,000, or an aggregate of more than \$10,000,000. The Federal Farm Loan Bank here will begin business with a capital of \$750,000.

LAND VALUES AND
FOOD PRODUCTION
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Writing in a recent issue of *Land Values*, Mr. H. G. Chanceller, M. P., says: If land is not used so as to provide our requirements, it must be because those who hold it have not done and are not doing their duty. The Board of Agriculture will seize, if it chooses, small patches of vacant building sites to let for allotments. So far as such sites are used food will be produced, and good will be done. But the area all round, which is neither built upon nor half cultivated, will not be seized or brought into use, except with the owner's consent and presumably at his price. True, the board will put pressure upon farmers to plow up grass land and bribe them with the guaranteed prices to grow certain crops. That means a subsidy from the unfortunate consumer, who is to be penalized because the owners and users of land have not done their duty. So the consumer first suffers from shortage and the resultant high prices, and then suffers again from artificial high prices perpetuated to reward those who are the cause of his suffering. But the consumer is not the criminal. He is the victim. It is through no fault of his that needed land has lain idle. All this land is owned, and its use or neglect has been due not to the consumer who wishes to buy, but to the owner who has neglected to supply the products of which his land is capable, and whose nonproduction has created the trouble. If anybody is to be penalized it should be the authors of this neglect, not the sufferers from it.

EXCAVATIONS IN CYRENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Excavations in the Forum of the ancient city of Cyrene have brought to light three bronze amphorae, one of which still bears the old gilding and a heating receptacle, a sort of samovar like those used in Pompeii. The portrait bust of a Roman personage of the Antonine age has also been discovered to the north of the principal street of the modern town now springing up on the ruins of the ancient city. Excavations are also being carried out in the Temple of Apollo and the large hall of the Roman baths is being restored.

CANADIAN CHEESE SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Imperial Board of Trade desires to purchase the entire exportable surplus of Canadian cheese, which will be used largely for the supplying of British and Canadian troops. A British commissioner has arrived in Canada to arrange for the purchase and shipment, and he will be assisted in his work by two commissioners appointed by the Canadian Government.

lead to better management, and better cultivation. Better cultivation means better produce and more produce and need not mean increased cost of production or higher prices; for efficient labor at good wages is more economical than inefficient labor at low wages. The pressure of the tax, compelling the continuous use of land, would necessitate the keeping of the workers upon it by the only method possible, viz., the payment of good wages, and the land thus brought into use by the circumstances of the war would, by the same simple method, continue in use after the war, and thus insure against such a peril, if war comes again.

Of course, anything so simple and effective will stand no chance with our statesmen until the common people, who are not steeped in legal fictions and traditions, compel their representatives to face and solve this question. But they should ponder over it, and when the next election comes make it the main issue on which their votes depend.

No reconstruction which leaves land values untaxed will afford any guarantee against lowering of wages, or any promise of freedom for the workers. With it the threat to trade unionism could be laughed at. Without it their prospects are perilous indeed.

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OPINIONS GIVEN
ON POSITION OF
WOMEN IN FRANCE

M. Brioux Insists on Need for Women to Organize and Secure Better Labor Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mme. Suzanne Grinberg, member of the Paris Bar, is continuing her inquiry of the opinion of eminent men and women on the subject of the position which women have created for themselves during the war. The replies which she has received are being published in *La Renaissance*; one of the most interesting is that of M. Brioux, the famous playwright, member of the French Academy. M. Brioux insists on the necessity for women to form themselves into trade unions in order that they may be protected from iniquitous labor conditions. He says: The lamentable conditions in which women work very often, the starvation wages which are the lot of many of them, demand that we should adopt efficacious remedies. Is it possible that the maximum for equal work, equal pay, should remain indefinitely a dead letter? Will not the State, the great railway administrations, the banks, etc., soon understand that they must introduce reforms, that it is a scandal to see women doing the work of men and earning a lower salary. There is so much to be done in this direction that it is probable that it will take some time to accomplish. It is, therefore, necessary that women should organize themselves with a view to remedying this condition of things. Feminine labor does not defend itself, and in this lies a great danger, the gravity of which must not be overlooked.

M. Léon Brunschwig of the Sorbonne is of opinion that with many people the reason of their dislike of the feminist movement is nothing but the old obsession of masculine and feminine gender, to which humanity appears to have been subject from prehistoric times. It will not in the least advance matters deliberately to continue the slave of ancestral beliefs, he says. Nothing will be gained by trying to establish the incompatibility of women for factory work. France will more and more need women in the factories. But reason d'être of humanity is to adapt circumstances to

the demands of progress. If women are not fitted for the factory, as it has existed up till now, then the factory of the future must be fitted to the women. The necessities of war which have inspired our manufacturers with such admirable initiative have awakened them also to this fact. They will find in England admirable models. The necessity of letting women enter the liberal professions is no longer questioned by anybody. But it is high time that a frank attitude were taken on the subject, and that the spirit of liberalism should accompany its letter. For example, have we any right to congratulate ourselves on having admitted women to "finance" when all that they are allowed to do is to fill minor and badly paid posts. Consider this significant fact; at a time when women had no access to higher education, it was only necessary in the institute examinations for the papers sent in to be anonymous, the names of the candidates being written on the inside of closed envelopes, for a Sophie Kowaleska to win the prize reserved for the most advanced mathematics by our Académie des Sciences.

Me. Henri Robert, president of the Order of French Advocates, says: The war will have been the "39" of women. Their revolution has been accomplished while the terrible drama was being enacted. They have imposed their demands by their work, their heroism, their devotion, and it must not be forgotten that before writing the "declaration of the rights of women" they began by fulfilling their duties with the most admirable self-sacrifice. . . . It would be ingratitude, after what they have done, not to permit them to do more. As to the question how far I consider the activity of

women should extend, I will reply that it should be as extended as possible. Common sense, gratitude and public interest, all demand that we should accord the fullest welcome to their activity and their intelligence. Objections have been raised to these new ideas. But let nothing be exaggerated. There will be plenty of work for everybody. France was too hospitable to strangers, and it will certainly be advisable for French women to be employed in the place of Germans, who, in a variety of ways, will endeavor to come back again as they did after 1870. As for any trouble which may arise from such a reform, there need be no fear of it. In the thought of the patriotic work to be accomplished everybody will soon find their right place. The women of this country will remain what they are, that is to say they will continue to manifest their qualities of tact and their sense of proportion, their charm and fitness. We know now what feminine intelligence is worth. We no longer think as did Rivarol.

St. jamais quelqu'un verra instruit. Tout mon bonheur sera défruit. . . .

But Rivarol, of course, had wit enough for two. . . . And besides, concludes the president of the Order of Barristers, I would grant women the right to vote and of being elected. I feel certain that they would exercise their political rights quite as intelligently as men.

CITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The city of Dallas will establish a free employment bureau to provide employment for young men and women of this section.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET PRICES HAVE ANOTHER DROP

After Early Strength Due to Covering of Shorts Securities Recede to Lower Level—One or Two Conspicuous Exceptions

New York stocks were irregular, but inclined to rally in the first 15 minutes or so of trading in today's short session on the stock exchange. There was some weakness in Agricultural Chemical and Woolworth. Bethlehem Steel "B" worked up nearly a point above yesterday afternoon's final figure, and Delaware and Hudson was buoyant, compared with its previous closing price. On the whole, there was only little of interest to the market.

A decline of a point in the price of New England Telephone and Telegraph stock was a feature of the early Boston stock market today.

The New York market's tone continued firmer late in the first hour. There was little buying aside from the covering of shorts and when this demand was satisfied stocks began to weaken. Before the close net losses were general. Closing prices showed substantial net losses for the Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Texas Company, Anaconda, New York Central, Baldwin, and U. S. Steel.

Old Dominion, Boston & Maine, Quincy, Old Colony Railroad and Rutland were weak features of the Boston exchange. The closing of both the New York and Boston markets was weak.

New York total sales, 302,400 shares; \$2,252,000. For the week, 3,085,400 shares; \$21,742,000.

ARTIFICIAL FISHING BANKS ARE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Material from the New York subway excavations may be utilized in the construction of artificial fishing banks a few miles off the coast of Long Island, between Rockaway Point and Far Rockaway. The United States Bureau of Fisheries has conferred with a committee of the United Anglers League, which proposed the plan, and the Secretary of Commerce has obtained the sanction of the War Department.

It is proposed to dump material in a stratum one or two feet deep on the sandy bottom and thus establish an artificial bank which will offer no obstruction to navigation but will provide a rock or gravel area suitable for the development of marine growths. Experiments made on a small scale by a representative of the league mentioned, and the general opinion of the Bureau of Fisheries, have shown that such growths are quickly established, that they in turn give shelter to the invertebrates on which various species of local fishes feed, and that the latter assemble on the fishing banks in large numbers.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 2948 tubs 400 lbs 150,921 lbs butter, 633 bxs cheese, 17,614 cs eggs. 1916, 3084 tubs 183,999 lbs butter, 704 bxs cheese, 15,299 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 6624 pkgs butter, 3469 bxs cheese, 19,106 cs eggs. 1916, 7130 pkgs butter, 2645 bxs cheese, 38,748 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, May 4—Egg market 1c higher; cases returned 31c; cases included 32c.

CHICAGO, May 4—Butter market easy; extras, 33c, extras first, 37½c, firsts 36½c, seconds 34½c, packing stock 22½c; receipts 7394 packages. Egg market firm; first 32½c, 33½c, ordinary firsts 30½c, 31c, miscellaneous 30½c, 31c, dirties 30½c, 31c, checks 29½c, storage 35½c; receipts 39,244 cases.

The Massachusetts Public Service Commission completed their first week's inspection of the New Haven property last night.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain tonight; Sunday fair; continued cold; strong to high northeast to north-west winds.

For Southern New England: Rain or snow tonight; Sunday cloudy and continued cool.

For Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight; Sunday cloudy; snow or rain in Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 40.10 a. m. 38. 12 noon 38.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 42 New Orleans 62
Buffalo 44 Philadelphia 44
Chicago 44 Pittsburgh 44
Cincinnati 44 Portland, Me. 42
Denver 44 Portland, Ore. 44
Des Moines 44 St. Louis 40
Jacksonville 44 San Francisco 40
Kansas City 44 St. Paul 40
Savannah 44 Washington 44

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun sets 4:35 High water, 5:10 a. m. 10:10 a. m. 10:17 p. m.
Length of day, 14:12 Moon sets, 3:18 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:18 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|--------------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Ajax Rubber... | 69 | 69 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Alaska Gold... | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| Allis-Chalmers... | 24 | 24½ | 24 | 24½ |
| Allis-Chalmers... | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Am Ag Chem... | 91 | 91 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Am B Sugar... | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91½ |
| Am Can... | 42 | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Am Canpf... | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Am Col N J... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Am Cot Oil... | 40½ | 40½ | 40 | 40 |
| Am H & L... | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Am H & L... | 58½ | 58½ | 57 | 57 |
| Am IceSec... | 26½ | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Am Linsed... | 20½ | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| Am Linsed... | 56½ | 57 | 56½ | 57 |
| Am Loco... | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| Am Smeltg... | 97½ | 97½ | 97 | 97 |
| Am SSecApf... | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Am Sugar... | 109½ | 109½ | 109 | 109 |
| Am Sugar pf... | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| A T & Cabel... | 65½ | 66 | 65 | 68½ |
| Am Tel & Tel... | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| Am Woolen... | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| Am Writ pf... | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Am Zinc... | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| Anaconda... | 78 | 78½ | 76½ | 77½ |
| Atchafson... | 100 | 100½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| At Coast Li... | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| At Gulfcof... | 97½ | 97½ | 96½ | 97 |
| Bald Loco... | 52½ | 53 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Bald Loco pf... | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Balt & Ohio... | 74½ | 74½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| B & Ohio pf... | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| Barrett Co... | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| Batoplas... | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Beth Steel B... | 119½ | 119½ | 117½ | 118 |
| BFGoodrich... | 49 | 49½ | 49 | 49½ |
| Brook R T... | 61 | 61 | 60½ | 61 |
| Burt R T... | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Cal Petrol... | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Can Pacific... | 156½ | 157 | 156 | 156 |
| Car. Clin. Ohio... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Ct Leather... | 83½ | 83½ | 82½ | 83 |
| Cerro de Pasco... | 34 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Chan Motor... | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Ches & Ohio... | 57½ | 57½ | 57 | 57 |
| CM&StPaul... | 77 | 77½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| Chl R & Pac... | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Chl R & Pac... | 41½ | 41½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Chl & Alt pf... | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| C&G West pf... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Chl & N W... | 110 | 110 | 108½ | 109 |
| Chile Cop... | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| Chino Cop... | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| C&C & St L... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Col Fuel... | 46½ | 46½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Col Gas & El... | 40 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ |
| Con Can... | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| Corn Prod... | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Corn Prod pf... | 100 | 100 | 99½ | 99 |
| Cruc Steel... | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Cub-Am Sp... | 102½ | 102½ | 102 | 102 |
| Cuban Cug... | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| Cuban Cug... | 40½ | 40½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| Deere pf... | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Denver pf... | 29½ | 29½ | 27 | 27 |
| Del & Hud... | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| Dome Min... | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Erie... | 25½ | 25½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| Erie 2d pf... | 38½ | 38½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Erie 2d pf... | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| Gen Motors... | 157½ | 157½ | 158 | 158½ |
| Gen Motors... | 105 | 105 | 104 | 104½ |
| G Motors pf... | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| Granby Min... | 80 | 80 | 79 | 79 |
| Gt Nor Ore... | 71 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Gt Nor pf... | 106½ | 107½ | 106½ | 107½ |
| Green Can... | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| Gulf States... | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Hartman Corp... | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Harv of N J... | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Ill Central... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Inspiration... | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| Int Ac Corp... | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| Int Con Cor... | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Int Mer Mar... | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| I Mer Mar pf... | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| In Paper... | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Kan City St... | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 |
| Kelley Tires... | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Kenne Cop... | 44½ | 44½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| Lack Steel... | 62 | 62 | 61½ | 61½ |
| L E & W... | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| L E & W pf... | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Lee & R T... | 18½ | 18½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Leligh Val... | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Long Island... | 123 | 123 | 121½ | 122 |
| Louis & N... | 48 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Max Motor... | 86½ | 86½ | 86 | 86½ |
| Max Petrol... | 38 | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ |
| Mvalve Steel... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| MSP & SSM... | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| Mo K & T... | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| Mo Pac Ct... | 6 | 6 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Mo Pac pf... | 52 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Mo Power... | 97½ | 97½ | 95½ | 97 |
| Nat Biscuit... | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Nat Biscuit... | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Nat Lead pf... | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| Nevada Con... | 23 | 23 | 22½ | 23 |
| Ny Central... | 89½ | 89½ | 87 | 87 |
| NYS & N L... | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| NYN & H... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Norfolk So... | 25½ | 25½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| N W... | 118½ | 118½ | 118 | 119 |
| N W pf... | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| North Pac... | 107½ | 107½ | 99½ | 100½ |
| O Cities Gas... | 131½ | 131½ | 129 | 129 |
| Owens BotM... | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| Pacific Mail... | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 21 |
| Penna... | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| Pere Marq... | 19½ | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Pere Mar pf... | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Phila Co... | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Pitts Coal... | 42½ | 43 | 42 | 43 |
| Pitts & West... | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S MARCH BUSINESS BIG

More Than \$39,800,000 Gross Involved—Net Almost \$1,300,000 Greater Than January

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—March business of Pennsylvania railroad system was of large proportions, being more than \$39,800,000. Three or four years ago it was considered eventful that earnings had reached \$1,000,000 a day, or \$30,000,000 a month, when business was good. In past two years old standards of comparison have been discarded, with advent of an unprecedented tonnage, following industrial and agricultural activity induced by the war. As usual March shows recovery over earlier months in the year, January and February being rather unfavorable months for railway traffic. Monthly gross earnings of Pennsylvania system compare:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| March | \$39,800,000 | \$35,200,000 |
| February | \$31,774,742 | \$31,596,749 |
| January | \$35,451,551 | \$32,681,430 |

March net, although more than \$1,000,000 below that for March one and two years ago, was nearly \$1,300,000 better than in January this year. February, 1917, was no criterion, two months increased wages under the Adamson law having been charged against expenses of that month. Net earnings of Pennsylvania system in each month of first quarter of 1917 and 1916, compare:

| | 1917 | 1916 |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| March | \$6,327,703 | \$7,007,178 |
| February | \$6,737,648 | \$7,756,748 |
| January | \$5,682,058 | \$6,588,180 |

Not only wages but all other items of operating expenses of railroads have increased enormously. One of the most important of these is fuel. Pennsylvania and other roads, being unable to get coal needed for their locomotives, under customary annual contracts, having been buying a large part required for current needs in the open market, at or about spot prices, which has meant a big advance over former contract prices.

On Pennsylvania Railroad in the three months ended March 31, 1917, out of a total increase in operating expenses of \$6,352,279, as compared with a year ago, \$4,144,738 was due to increased cost of "transportation," maintenance of way and equipment together representing an increase of only \$1,708,437.

CHICAGO BOARD

| Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc. | | Open | High | Low | Close |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| May | 2.75 | 2.78½ | 2.73½ | 2.78½ | 2.78½ |
| July | 2.20 | 2.26 | 2.19 | 2.24½ | 2.24½ |
| Sept | 1.85 | 1.91 | 1.85½ | 1.89½ | 1.89½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 1.51½ | 1.53½ | 1.51½ | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| July | 1.42 | 1.44½ | 1.42½ | 1.44½ | 1.44½ |
| Sept | 1.35½ | 1.36½ | 1.35½ | 1.36½ | 1.36½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May | .63½ | .69½ | .66 | .67½ | .67½ |
| July | .64 | .64 | .63½ | .63½ | .63½ |
| Sept | .54½ | .55½ | .54½ | .55½ | .55½ |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| May | | | | 38.00 | |
| July | 38.50 | 38.50 | 38.25 | 38.30 | |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May | | 22.25 | 22.15 | 22.25½ | |
| July | 22.25 | 22.25 | 22.30 | 22.35 | |
| Sept | 22.40 | 22.47 | 22.25 | 22.35 | |

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IS BOLIVIA'S NEED

Outlet to Sea of "Hermit" Country of South America Finally Accomplished Through Building of Southern Railway

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On account of its geographical position Bolivia has been spoken of as the "Hermit of South America," but it has not been a hermit in the sense that it cut itself off from its neighbors or the outside world voluntarily or through any conservatism, says a commerce report. For centuries Bolivia has welcomed the stranger; it has copied the institutions of France and of Spain in planning its system of public instruction, and it has employed foreign specialists to assist it in devising educational and scientific institutions adapted to its unique conditions. In fact, Bolivia has been characterized rather by the liberality with which it has dealt with the outsider than by any narrowness or unreasonable conservatism in this respect.

Two countries of South America have no seacoast. Of these Paraguay has its great river system that traverses its territory, but Bolivia has no water communication to the sea. When the Peruvian Government undertook the construction of the Southern Railway of Peru, in 1868, it was acting upon the advice of the American engineer, Henry Meigs, who overcame the barriers that the Andes opposed to the successful development of the rich resources of that region. Bolivia, as well as the fertile agricultural region about the shores of Lake Titicaca and the headwaters of the Madre de Dios River, was the objective when the Southern Railway of Peru was planned. The project was one of the greatest ever undertaken by an engineer, and its successful completion opened for development a region of great mineral and agricultural importance. The construction of the railway from Mollendo to Puno gave to Bolivia a port on the Pacific, and made it profitable for Bolivian miners to enter the markets of the world with the useful ores and minerals they had heretofore but little incentive to produce.

Two other railways have since been constructed connecting Bolivia with the ports of Antofagasta and Arica in Chile. The Antofagasta route and that of the Southern Railway of Peru lie through productive territory and these roads, in spite of their great length, are able to compete effectively for Bolivian trade with the Arica-La Paz road, which has the advantage of being much shorter. A considerable part of the Arica-La Paz road is in a country so rough and irregular that recourse has been had to the use of cog wheels and racks, and its cost of maintenance is proportionately greater than that of either of its competitors. The competition for Bolivian freight is so keen, however, that the rates are kept within reason, and Bolivia enjoys easy access to the coast in consequence.

The Bolivian Government is furthering its efforts to provide the country with ample means of communication throughout the interior. The construction of several important railways has been undertaken, highways have been graded and opened to automobile traffic, trails well graded for pack trains in the less densely settled sections of the country have been opened, and no effort is being neglected to bring not only to La Paz, Oruro, and a few of the more important centers the full advantage of international trade, but to make this advantage available in Sucre, Cochabamba, and the interior. The railway policy adopted by the Bolivian Government has met with the support of foreign capital and there is reason to believe that the inclusion of Bolivia with the countries in South America that are best supplied with means of transportation is not distant.

A spur is under construction that will connect Cochabamba and its rich agricultural lands with the La Paz-Antofagasta Railway at Oruro. Another spur leaving the main line of the same road at Rio Mulato has been completed to Potosi, the center of the tin production of Bolivia, and in October, 1915, the work on the extension of this spur toward Sucre was inaugurated. This Sucre branch will eventually extend into the fertile plains of Santa Cruz and make available to the people of La Paz and the mining regions of Bolivia the fresh meat and vegetable supply that is unobtainable at present.

An electric railway is being constructed out of La Paz. It is planned to extend this over the Cordilleras into the tropical regions of the Yungas. With this enterprise an extensive region, said to be rich in valuable forests and in lands suited to agriculture, will be opened up, and the rubber-producing belt will be given an easy connection with the railways and over them with the seacoast. The mining industry depends a great deal on the availability of suitable timbers and none is produced in the Andine highland. The importance, therefore, of these railways connecting with the timbered belt of the eastern slopes is readily understood.

MISSOURI BANKERS OFFER TO AID CROPS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Bankers Association will cooperate with Governor Gardner in his efforts to obtain funds for enabling farmers to plant great crops, says the Star. Thornton Cooke of Kansas City, president of the State Bankers Association,

has wired the following to the Governor: "The Missouri Bankers Association responds enthusiastically to your call for a conference. We will endeavor to provide for every competent farmer the financial assistance necessary to enlarge and intensify his farming operations."

To this telegram the Governor sent the following reply: "I am much gratified to note the true patriotic spirit of your message of today advising me that Missouri bankers will respond to the call to increase our food supply. It is only fitting to say that your great organization always heartily responds to the call of your State in times of need. Your prompt response to this call will long be remembered by all loyal Missourians."

STEAMSHIP LINE TO UNITE ALL COAST PORTS

Government Aid Promised if Sufficient Support to Project Is Pledged by Shippers

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A merchants' steamship line direct from Los Angeles to New York via the Panama Canal, New Orleans and Atlantic Coast cities, to be operated by the United States Government or under the auspices of the Government, will be established at the earliest possible moment if Los Angeles shippers want it, says the Tribune.

It is the plan of the Government to construct 1000 ships for the proposed merchant marine, 500 of which will be built on the Pacific Coast. Ships to transport the freight from Los Angeles to New York will be picked from the Pacific Coast quota.

This is what Theodore Brent, vice-chairman of the United States Shipping Board, told Los Angeles shippers at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce.

By unanimous vote the shippers present said they wanted the line as soon as it could be established.

"I am here," Mr. Brent said, "to find out if you want the line because you wish to ship your products or receive your shipments over a water route, or to see if you want the line merely as a means of reducing present freight rates over the transcontinental railway lines."

"If you can assure the Government that the tonnage of freight shipped via water will support such a line, and further show to the Government that it is the steamship line you want more than a reduction of rates, then my report to the Shipping Board will receive a much more favorable hearing."

"The board is either establishing, or aiding in establishing, merchant marine service wherever such lines are desired. We are putting in operation new lines, and we are reestablishing old lines that have been withdrawn. The Government will either build the vessels, buy them, or charter them."

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ARGENTINE-BRAZIL LINE FROM JAPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese Steamship Company, Osaka, Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd.), of Tokyo, has inaugurated a regular line of cargo steamers between Japan and Brazil and Argentina, says a Commerce Report. Its first vessel, the Kasato Maru (6209 tons), is already in service, and is to be followed by vessels of a similar size. They will carry products from Japan and other eastern countries to Brazil and Argentina, and will make calls at Vladivostok, Chinese ports, Singapore, Durban, and Cape Town. Large numbers of Japanese emigrants, reported to have been contracted for by the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, to settle and colonize that State, are to be carried to Santos. Brazilian products and Argentine agricultural produce will be taken on the return voyage.

MOUNTAIN DAM IN BRAZIL BUILT BY AMERICANS

Visit to Lages, Whence Rio Janeiro Gets Water, Motive Power and Light—Long Tunnel Through Hills of Granite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The traveler does not remain long in Rio de Janeiro without hearing the question, "Have you been up to Lages?" "What is Lages?" we asked of a North American business man in the Federal capital.

"Lages is a big lake," he answered. "There is a big dam up there and one of the longest tunnels for hydraulic work in the world. You surely must go to Lages if you want to learn what American enterprise is doing in Brazil."

We next asked a Brazilian, and he defined Lages by pointing to a row of electric lights on the Avenida Rio Branco, then to a passing tram car with its two trailer cars behind it, each one filled with Brazilians on their way home from work, adding, "Lages makes these go."

Thus we had the elements of a definition. A lake—a big dam—a tunnel—American enterprise—and something that makes the lights go in Rio.

He who is fortunate enough to receive an invitation to visit this artificial lake region where electrical energy is produced begins his journey on the Central Railroad of Brazil, having before him a 50-mile ride to this lake in the mountains, whose relation to the new Rio de Janeiro is vital to that city in proportion as light, motive power, gas plants, telephones and electrical energy are important to modern conditions.

When Belem is reached, 38½ miles from Rio de Janeiro, one turns from the main Brazil Central Railroad to take the branch railway called the Ramal de Paracambi. Lages station is 42 miles from Rio. Here we take the private railway of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Company, which is to carry us 13½ miles in a constant ascent, through luxuriant vegetation to the Lages power house. We are pulled skyward up the steep incline operated by 300-horsepower motor and steel rope. The length of the incline is five-eighths of a mile, a rise from bottom to top of 1017 feet, the steepest grade being 57 per cent.

We are now in the midst of the Lages property, belonging to the light and power company of Rio, a company which during the past 10 years has developed here among the Brazilian hills a property composed of 33,116 acres, situated for the most part more than 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and furnishing electrical power to Rio de Janeiro and its suburbs by the daily use of 1,000,000 tons of water.

This project, like several other large national enterprises, existed first in the far-sighted vision of a North American engineer, Dr. Frederick Pearson, and to whose foresight and energetic efficiency both this company and Brazil as a whole are deeply indebted.

After many months of prospecting and investigation Government concessions were given to begin work on Nov. 30, 1905, when excavations were commenced for the dam in the Lages River, the first step in the development of the present \$125,000,000 company, whose progress is intimately interwoven with the remaking of the new capital of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

This dam, built in the form of an arch, is 115 feet high, 720 feet in length, and is keyed into the solid rock both at the bottom and also at considerable depth in the two hillsides which form the walls of the outlet of the lake. The base of the dam is 1213 feet above sea level, and the elevation of the spillway or highwater mark is 1325 feet. The capacity between these elevations is 210,000,000 cubic feet of water.

This dam converts the Lages River into a lake 2½ miles in length, with an area of seven-tenths square miles. The reservoir occupies the valleys of the Lages, the Pedras and the Araras rivers, whose waters it commands, as well as the waters pouring down through the new tunnel which conveys an additional reserve supply from the Pirahy River.

After a sail in the company's launch for about 20 miles through the graceful curves of this lake we came to the launch for horses and made our way through the valley and over the mountains pierced by the Pirahy tunnel. We had ample opportunity in this horseback trip not only to observe the condition of the Brazilian rural countryside, but also to study the people to whom the light and power company gives land for colonization purposes, and for whose welfare it has made itself responsible.

This section for the most part is out of touch with railroads and cities, and the Brazilians who have built their houses on the company's property, and who are supporting themselves almost entirely by the produce of their lands, are exceedingly primitive. Here we found steep hills cultivated to their tops. Corn, mandioca and black beans are grown everywhere, and rice in the lower levels. The cultivators have built water wheels fashioned in a crude way, which they attach to small mills, where they grind their corn and mandioca.

The houses are made of mud mixed with coarse grass, "sapé", and palm leaves, and thatched with the same "sapé" grass or occasionally with tiles. Existence is a fairly simple problem throughout rural Brazil. Within the mud-floored homes one finds only the necessities, a few chairs and a rough table, a primitive-looking stove, often with no chimney, while the members of the family sleep on boards with

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mattresses placed upon them, made from rushes.

These are evidently an unambitious people, but "why should they work?" is their argument, in a land where the ever-present summer time limits the use of clothing, and where fruits are obtained for the picking, and where wild plants whose roots make excellent flour, together with the beloved black beans that form the staple article of food, are grown with slight expenditure of labor. Farm machinery is still unknown and virtually undervalued. The corn is planted on the hillsides by dropping it on the ground and working it into the earth with the toes. The cultivator, provided with his "machete," the long, sword-like knife with which he subdues the jungle, and his unique spade, which he uses in place of a plow, is quite independent of outside modern machinery.

It was in the midst of these rural conditions that the light and power company of Rio de Janeiro began in 1911 the Pirahy tunnel, one of the longest and largest tunnels for hydraulic purposes in the world. The building of the tunnel occupied two years, and the water power of the company was thereby doubled.

It is necessary to travel through this hilly region to recognize the magnitude of this undertaking, which consisted of boring through the solid granite rock for 5¼ miles, on an average of more than 300 feet below the surface. The width of the tunnel is 12 feet and 10 inches, and its height is 13 feet 2 inches; its height and width are uniform throughout its entire length. A track is laid through it and there is a weir at the outlet for measuring the amount of water flowing from the tunnel. The tunnel's full capacity is 20 meters or 1053 cubic feet a second. At the day of the writer's visit water was pouring through at the rate of 1000 feet a second.

This enterprise is of peculiar interest to every American, for it was a North American engineer's vision by which the plan was conceived, another North American engineer had the responsibility for building the tunnel, while at present North American engineers and specialists are at the head of the departments of the light and power company. The vice-president and the man particularly responsible for the rapid development of this enterprise is F. A. Huntress, a Boston man, a graduate of Harvard University.

CITY PLANNERS TO MEET IN KANSAS CITY, MO., IN MAY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City, at last aroused to the possibilities of the Blue River, and every city and town in this section with an undrained river or ugly mud bank creek within its limits, will be interested in one of the important discussions at the National City Planning Conference here May 7, 8 and 9. That is the turning of such streams into beauty spots so they will be assets rather than eyesores, says the Star.

Frederick Law Olmstead, a landscape architect, who has laid out many of the biggest park works in the East, is to speak on the treatment of water courses in Europe. Mr. Olmstead has had experience on the commission for beautifying the Panama Canal, but this question is also to be brought squarely up to the representatives who come to Kansas City from towns of 3000 or 4000 population.

Because it is nobody's business, a creek through a small town usually is overrun with weeds and brush, except where ugly banks are exposed through heaps of trash. The land along the banks is of little value and it will be pointed out at the conference how the work of redeeming these creeks can be carried out with no great expenditure.

CANADA TO MAKE PENCILS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first manufacturers of lead pencils in Canada are a firm of Newark, Ontario, says a Commerce Report. This is a new industry, started largely as a result of the war, and Canadian-made pencils will do their best to keep the German article out of this market.

FARMING LAGS BEHIND TRADE SAYS PROFESSOR

Dean of Agriculture Tells Bankers and Growers Remedy for Worn Out, Run Down Farms

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Members of the Bankers Club, who had as their guests at a dinner recently representatives of the organized farmers of Jackson County and Missouri, learned much of the detail of agricultural advancement in this country and the difficulties encountered, says the Times.

Dean F. B. Mumford of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri pointed out that in the development of this most important resource of a nation America must be active, not complacent and satisfied. "The agriculture of any nation," he said, "is a permanent resource. Properly handled, it is inexhaustible, unlike mining. You bankers may be interested to know that 42 per cent of the materials used in our manufactures and 75 per cent of the commerce of this country come from the soil."

"Yet there are many tendencies in our agricultural development today that are not satisfactory. Our soils are less fertile than they were a hundred years ago. The rural districts, many of them, are losing in population. Although farmers are now getting high prices, it is more difficult for a young man to buy a farm by paying for it out of the products of the farm than ever before in history."

"I would not criticize the rural schools, but relatively they have lagged far behind the city schools. The rural church is declining and hundreds of them have closed their doors in the last 15 years. So I say that when the business interests and industries of a nation have advanced so phenomenally, while its agricultural interests have been left far behind, that nation is headed for a fall."

As a remedy for the situation, he told of the soil surveys conducted in Missouri, which will enable the department to prescribe what every farm needs. The farmer's problem is not alone increased yield and increased profits. If an increase of five bushels of corn could be cleared from every acre of Missouri corn land, it would add \$20,000,000 in products annually to the State's total; but some of the experiments at the college have resulted in increases of 10 and 16 bushels to the acre. Care of orchards, similarly, can vastly increase the State's wealth, he said.

"Other industries are organized and eventually the best men acquire control," he concluded, "but the farmer is an independent operator and no man tells him what to do. For that reason it is necessary that we educate every one."

CAMPAIGN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"Two very firm believers in the future development of New Orleans, and as a port which will achieve influence upon the commerce of the world, are E. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who is president of our association, and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who is chairman of our board of directors," said Mr. Susman of New York, representing the American Manufacturers Export Association, and who was in New Orleans recently, says the Times.

The association is the parent body of many organizations for the development of foreign commerce and of which the National Foreign Trade Council is a branch.

Mr. Susman was in New York to interest manufacturers in joining the association, which is composed of representative exporting manufacturers, to the membership of which all such are eligible.

"A book on Franco-America, which we have just issued and which treats of commercial conditions in France, is the report of the American commis-



Light It, Then Blow It Out

and the smoke gone, the white smoke will curl gracefully upward, carrying with it all such objectionable odors as arise from cooking, boiling, frying, etc., close, damp or musty rooms, fresh paint or varnish, linoleum—in fact any and every odor that is not desired. And in its place it will diffuse a delightful fragrance of oriental richness.

Egyptian Deodorizer and Aeroform

"The little candle" is a welcome guest at the reception party, ball, it is used in the finest homes, is easy to handle, and gives perfect satisfaction. Do you know it? Box of 16 "candles" and metal holder 25c (stamps). Your dealer or sent direct upon receipt of price. Made only by CANDO MFG. CO., 14 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass. Makers of the famous perfumes in paste form "Cando" for silver and "Royal" for brass.

ALL KINDS OF RUGS

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STORED FOR THE SEASON
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Sent for Cat. H. M.

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DISTINCTIVE

GOWNS

Moderate Prices

462 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

THE IDEAL SHOP

59 Temple Place

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SKIRTS.....\$3.50 up

DRESSES.....\$6.75 up

COATS.....\$9.75 up

SUITS.....\$15.00 up

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This Emblem in 14 Karat Gold is heavily wrought. Our Catalog showing over eighty different styles of this design will be sent on request. J. C. DERBY COMPANY (Incorporated)

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Desirable Tailored Dress and Sport Hats

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THE HUNTINGTON HAT

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COWEN'S Women's Shop, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Ivy corsets, hosiery, underwear, kimono, gloves, mail orders.

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DRESSMAKING and alterations. Summer dresses made, \$5 and up. Phone Back Bay 8630, Suite 109.

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EDUCATIONAL

Government Positions

We have received notice from the government for more stenographers. We have placed all we had and now need more applicants. Day and evening classes now open. FRANKLIN ACADEMY, 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

sion which made the investigation for the association and the American Government," he said. "This report is unusually interesting and has been printed for the benefit of American manufacturers and producers. It reveals the fact that in the rebuilding of the houses and buildings destroyed in Belgium and France alone by the Germans that the ship-carrying capacity of the world will be taxed for years to come in the transporting of lumber alone to these countries.

"The association has some New Orleans concerns in its membership, while others have evinced a desire to join. I will be here a few days conferring with these concerns, and also will attempt to interest other manufacturers in joining the association.

"The work of the organization is purely for the development of America's foreign commerce, and in our membership we have the largest manufacturing concerns in the country."

TOOTH PASTE 11° Burill's TOOTH POWDER

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Spectacular Modern House
In best residential section in Quincy; 12 rooms, bath, toilet, elegant closets, storage room, gas, furnace, range, boiler, cemented cellar, screened porch, etc. In the best of order, excellent surroundings and view; fruit trees; 1/2 mile to salt water; near schools; large garage; easily altered for occupancy by two families; lot is 50-foot frontage and contains 10,500 sq. ft. of land. Price \$25,000. Call on J. T. COX, 28 Greenleaf st., Quincy, Mass.

Auto Inn, Summer Home or Beautiful Residence

Jerusalem Road, Cohasset

Here is an opportunity for a reliable party to purchase two very attractive 12-room houses, by first-class condition, all modern improvements, spacious piazzas, beautiful trees and ground, water view, 2 1/2 acres of land, large detached garage, the houses are located conveniently near each other in same grounds and have always been occupied by private parties. Houses are constructed for year-round occupancy. Thousands of autos pass over this route daily. One house could be used as a home or business proposition. The exclusive location makes the property desirable for any purpose. As owner I desire to free myself of the care of the estate but will accept mortgage to suit. Call on J. T. COX, 28 Greenleaf st., Cohasset, Tel. 254-W Cohasset.



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Latest Improvements, A. B. C. elevators.

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15 Minutes from Park Street

Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from \$20 unfurnished to \$50 furnished.

Single rooms furnished, \$3 to \$4 a week. Transients at a discount. References required. Everything comfortable and homelike.

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TWO large light rooms and bath; 3 heat, elec., c. h. w., large closets, elevator, etc. Rent \$12.75. Address: 146 Mass. ave., Mass. Chambers, Ste. 518.

FURNISHED apartment of two rooms and bath at No. 1 Monroe Hall, Trinity Court, Downtown, from May 22 to Oct. 1. Apply at Trinity Court.

TO SUBLET for summer, completely furnished, apt. of 4 rooms and bath; reasonable; central. 19 Norway st., Suite 2, Boston.

NEWBURY ST., 108, bet. Dartmouth and Essex. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, phone. Janitor 1080 or apply on premises.

BROOKLINE. To let, heated apt. in duplex house, 8 rms. 3 bath; jan. serv.; nr. Commonwealth ave. car. Tel. 3559-M.

PURCHASER. To let, Symphony Hall, 3 rms. kitchenette and bath; 410 Room; all improvements. R. 119, Monitor Office, Boston.

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ALLSTON. 8 St. Luke's Road, Suite 2—Large square room, attractive location; 15 min. from Park st.; see evenings.

BOYLSTON ST., 1075, Suite 7—Sunny front room near Fenway and subway station; gentlemanly. Tel. B. B. 3063-J.

BROOKLINE, 6 Clifton Rd., Suite 4—Two large sunny rooms in private home; near two car lines. Telephone 6534-M.

CAMBRIDGE, 352 Harvard St., W. A. Newcomb. One room and kitchenette in fine home near Harvard st. Please write or tel. to make appointments. Tel. 3242-R.

CUMBERLAND ST., 27—Pleasant above room, parlor and large room with kitchenette; perm. or trans.; central; fur. or unfur. Tel. HOLBROOK, Tel. Back Bay 245-R.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 108—Light, well furnished room; also small apartment; let. HOLBROOK, Tel. Back Bay 245-R.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 96, Suite 2—Pleasant square room; business woman preferred. Telephone Back Bay 1014-M.

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HUNTINGTON AVE., 195, Suite 3—Conveniently furnished; ladies only; reasonable; references exchanged. B. B. 4013-R.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Private family, one or two attractive rooms; central location; permanent of tourists; refs. Tel. B. B. 3357-W.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 215, Suite 2—Nicely furnished room for perm. or trans. guests; elec. l. c. h. w. Tel. B. B. 3357-W.

MALDEN, 137 Main St.—2 or 3 nicely furnished rooms on both floors; small private family; good locality.

NEWBURY ST., 218—Large front room; hot and cold water; also other rooms; tourists; nr. Coppley Sq. & Public Library.

ROXBURY, 23 Morland St., Suite 2—Furnished room; also small apartment; attractive home; board if desired; nr. cars. ST. BOTOLPH ST., 126—Pleasant, home-like room; nr. Fenway and subway station; MRS. HARRIMAN, Tel. B. B. 541-R.

WESTLAND AVE., 14, Suite 4—Attractive square room; continuous hot water; reasonable. Call or tel. R. B. 6222-B.

WINTHROP—Warm, quiet home; adults; fur. rms. h. w. heat, elec. l. c. h. w. ex. p. nr. cars. refs. 10 Harbor View Ave.

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NEWBURY ST., 131—Well furnished single and connecting rooms; hardwood floors; running water; hot water heat; excellent table board with home cooking; tourists. A. B. DICKY.

BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephens St.—Cheerful, home-like room; centrally located in residential district; good home cooking.

CONCORD, N. H.—Charming rooms, centrally located; ladies only; refs. exchd. 50 Warren st., Concord, N. H.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Embroidery Plays Part in Children's Wardrobes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has long been a conceded point that in Paris, above all other places, are to be found the most exquisite clothes for children, and the degree of excellence which these have reached this season is remarkable. Every bygone fashion seems to have been ransacked, to have furnished some new idea in the way of line or quaint little decorative finish, though the garment may be; and not the least attractive part of these small models is that the same modes as are being worn with more or less success by grown-ups are appropriated in miniature by tiny wearers and worn with the greatest charm.

One of these is a coat, though it would serve equally well as a frock, in the thick shantung or tussore. Fairly short in length, it is cut on circular lines, falling from the plain neck line into full folds at the hem. Over this comes a tabard-like long yoke, hanging separate from the coat itself, back and front, and taking an upward curve just above the waistline; this is then sloped down again, each side falling into soft points. Directly under the arms a length of the material is eased into the armhole, ending just above the hem in a deep pointed pocket, shaped after the fashion of a "goblin's" cap, hanging peak downwards. The edges of this tabard yoke, with the top of these pockets and the short sleeves, are finished with pretty handwork in a design of raised cross-stitch in various shades of lemon, mauve and green. Each point is given a tassel, combining all the colors used. This frock would be an excellent model for linen and holland, the cross-stitch done in scarlet, blue and black. With a coat of this sort, a close-fitting capeline of the same material is worn, to which is added a narrow drooping brim; the edges of this and the center of the crown adorned with the same embroidery. Again, the severe "armor"-like bodice, seen so often in the regular models in the past season, is being used with good effect on these designs for children. This is apparently formed with a straight piece of material, black satin or taffeta being generally chosen, and is simply posed from shoulder to shoulder, where it is caught with a rosette or bow, to be held again in the same way each side at the lower edge.

This drapery is, of course, quite guileless of sleeves, being in the nature of an addition to the frock worn underneath. Embroidery of a simple description plays a large part on every item of the modern child's wardrobe. It may border the quaint bands which are sometimes pulled out from inside a collar, to hang carelessly over the dress or coat in front, or be used as a facing to deep slots set at each side. In some instances it takes a form of open darning in colored thread, upon which a conventional pattern is worked in solid satin stitch. The material is cut away behind this, leaving

A Book for the Woman in Business

"What Every Business Woman Should Know," is the title given by Lillian C. Kearney to "A complete guide to business usages and requirements, with explanations of business terms and commercial forms," as she herself describes the volume. It covers, franchises, bonds, filing systems, proof marks, partnership and articles of partnership, naturalization, and the legal status of a woman who marries an alien, mandamus, margin, leases, demurrer, deeds, interest laws, customs and duties, copyright laws—all such terms and subjects which may confront any woman at any time are explained so concisely and carefully that this volume, and it is a small, compact one, must indeed be a useful one for any woman, and whether in the business world or at home, to have on her desk to help her in settling many affairs of her every-day life.

Pastry and Jelly Sandwiches

To make pastry sandwiches, mix together 1 level tablespoon of lard or butter and 2 cups of flour, with which a pinch of salt has been sifted. When the shortening is rubbed in thoroughly, stir in ½ cup of sweet milk. Then knead this dough for about 20 minutes, toss on a carefully floured board and roll as thin as possible, the thinner the better. Place in flat baking pans and mark off into squares of any desired size; 2-inch squares make good looking sandwiches. They might also be cut into diamond shapes to good advantage, with care. Prick each one and bake. When ready to serve, spread half of them with some good, firm jelly or jam, and cover with the others.

Bread and Cheese Omelet

Beat 4 eggs, yolks and whites together, until very light and mix with them ½ cup of milk, ½ cup of bread crumbs and a seasoning composed of 1 level teaspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper and a dash of paprika, also 4 tablespoons of grated cheese. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in a frying pan and pour this well blended mixture into it. Cook slowly until well browned on the under side, after which place the frying pan in the oven to brown the top. Serve at once on a hot platter. A sprig or two of parsley makes an attractive garnish.

Oatmeal Rolls

It is an easy thing to make oatmeal rolls for breakfast. Put 1 cup of flaky oatmeal to soak in 1 cup of water overnight. In the morning, add 1 cup of sour milk with ½ teaspoon of soda, 1 cup of white flour and a pinch of salt. Make into rolls and bake.



A new overall for a child

the daring transparent, and motifs of this description are frequently seen set in the front of a short bodice. They will also appear again in a line down the skirt, or forming an irregular line round it. For a certain string colored linen, a deep border of small fruit worked in soft shades of wool is undoubtedly attractive, and has the merit of being uncommon. Rows of many stitchings in thick silk, which have gained a firm place in fashion's affections, are quite as much used for the trims.

One model shows this, used as a band, holding just the center front of a frock, then again appearing on the plaited sides and again round the cut-out armholes. The plaits are set into a long waistline. Linen smocks and overalls are being extensively trimmed with this stitching, and it is most satisfactory, being capable in skillful hands of much variation, for it is by no means necessary always to employ it in straight lines.

Some of the printed cotton voiles, particularly in bird's-eye patterns, are quite lovely, and are chosen for the simpler models. These are given little additional trimming, beyond a brilliant piping or soft-toned ribbon, the

trimming itself being so decorative, though happy schemes are worked out with the aid of contrasting linings, and to complete these it is possible to get many ornamental and unusual leathers, for shoes or boots, so that nothing is lacking in artistic effect. The design illustrated shows one of the new overalls, cut with long armholes, the lower part of which hangs out in the approved negligé fashion. The fabric is folded over, forming two sharp points.

It is nearly time now for the birds to begin their regular spring house hunting, and those who are eager to have the gayly feathered little singers as neighbors are doubtless considering the best means of attracting them to their gardens. Also, the custom of providing homes ready for these visitors is becoming more and more general. Such homes, moreover, as well as their occupants, may be ornamental additions to the country place—and also to the city park. Bird lovers are realizing nowadays that, if they wish the birds to come and nest near their homes, they must make some provision for their housing.

The rustic style in bird houses seems to be most popular this year, if one may judge of such things by the displays in the various shops. In this case, however, one can readily see why these houses which are made out of parts of trees, bark covered, and so seem to be just where they belong naturally, are pleasing to their feathered occupants. These houses vary in size and shape, from a plain white birch cylinder, which looks just like a piece of a trunk of a tree, with a flat board on the top for a roof, to a most realistic little log cabin, almost big enough for a bird hotel. All kinds of architecture appear in these bird houses; there are round Chinese temples and little Swiss chalets, all of wood with the bark left on. And they are, really, pleasing additions to any country place. Moreover, they are, as has been said, very natural in appearance and so more attractive to the birds.

It is quite a simple matter to make bird houses. T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, in his new volume, "The Bird Study Book," says: "It is not necessary, however, to buy boxes to put up for birds. Equally useful ones can be made in the manual training department of any school, or in the basement or woodshed at home. If you do not know how to begin, you should buy one bird box and construct others similar for yourself. Men sometimes make the mistake of thinking it is absolutely necessary that certain set dimensions. Remember that the cavities in trees and stumps, which birds naturally use, show a wide variety in size, shape and location. A many-roomed, well-painted martin house makes a pleasing appearance in the landscape, but may not be attractive to the martins. As a boy, I built up a colony of more than 15 pairs of these birds, by the simple device of rudely partitioning a couple of soap boxes. The entrances to the different rooms were neither uniform in size nor in shape, but were such as an untrained boy could cut out with a hatchet. A dozen gourds, each with a large hole in the side, completed the tenements for this well-contented martin community."

The writer then adds a list of simple directions for those who wish to construct homes themselves, for the birds they would like to have come to live near them. These include: "1. In all nest boxes, except those designed for martins, the opening should be several inches above the floor, thus conforming to the general plan of a woodpecker's hole, or natural cavity in a tree. "2. As a rule, nest boxes should be

Notes on Growing of Beans

A certain woman recently wrote to a relative for information on how to grow beans. The following are her questions, with the answers given her by a farmer of New York State:

How many beans does it take to plant an acre? About 1½ bushels. It depends upon the size of the beans and the distance they are planted apart.

What is the normal yield per acre? Probably 20 bushels.

When are beans best planted? The middle of May.

How deep should they be covered? One inch.

How many plants should there be to a hill? Four or five.

Are hills better than a continuous row? Advise continuous row, with the plants two or three inches apart.

How far apart should the rows be for horse cultivation? Three feet.

How far apart should the rows be for hand cultivation? Two feet, or a little less, if the ground is rich enough.

Will they do well in ground which is slow to drain off after rain? No.

Better use that for cabbage, cucumbers or cauliflowers.

Does the blight attack beans? Sometimes that is called "rust" does sometimes attack them in very wet seasons, or if worked when wet.

How many times should they be hoed for good cultivation? Often enough to keep the weeds out and the ground loose and mellow.

Is it any harm to hoe while the plants are wet, before the blossoms come? Yes. They should always be worked when dry.

Codfish Balls

Codfish balls are a famous New England dish. This is a simple and good recipe. Peel and cut into small pieces enough potatoes to make 2 cups. Boil these with 1 cup of dried salt codfish, which has been shredded into fine bits. When the potatoes are soft, drain off the water and mash the codfish and potatoes together, stirring in 1 egg, unbeaten, and a dash of pepper. Do not add salt without first tasting. Shape into round balls, roll in flour and fry in deep fat. If not convenient to use deep fat, these can be molded into flat cakes and cooked in the frying pan. This quantity is sufficient to make 8 good-sized fish-balls.

Homes for Birds

erected on poles from 10 to 30 feet from the ground, or fastened to the sides of trees where limbs do not interfere with the outlook. The main exception is in the case of wrens, whose boxes or gourds can be nailed or wired in fruit trees or to the side of buildings.

"3. Martin houses should be erected on poles, at least 20 feet high, placed well out in the open, not less than 100 feet from buildings or large trees, so that the birds can see into them from all sides. All boxes should be taken down after the nesting season, and the old nesting material removed."

Among the birds that may be induced to become neighbors by the provision of suitable homes, this writer names the robin, bluebird, chickadee, white-breasted nuthatch, various wrens, swallows, martins, finches, flickers, woodpeckers and others. But he adds, "It should be remembered that hole-nesting birds are the only kind that will ever use a bird box. One need not expect a meadow lark to leave its nest in the grass for a box on a pole, nor imagine that an oriole will give up the practice of weaving its swinging cradle on an elm limb to go into a box nailed to the side of a tree."

In addition to comfortable homes, the birds want food, and those bird lovers who place food, seeds, bits of suet, breadcrumbs and other such delicacies where the birds can get them easily, are more sure of attracting them to the houses provided. The food should be placed, however, where it will not be covered or blown or washed away. For this purpose, feeding boxes have been devised. An excellent example of one is a square structure of wood, surmounted by a pointed roof with a shallow glass wall or apron. The food is placed on shelves about the sides and the birds can see it from outside. The glass protects it, but, as the lower part is open, they can fly in with ease. Sometimes this has a lower open tray, which the more cautious may explore first. The bird bath is another welcome convenience for these little creatures.

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The Newest Designs in Keramics

Peasant china, so they call it, strikes the newest note at the exhibition of the Keramic Society of Greater New York. One set seen was of warm pinky-gray china, adorned with a large conventional fruit and flower design and borders of blue and orange and green. The four tall candlesticks were of the same china, or pottery, the saucer-like base being covered with a design like that on the plates, the upright sections being of the plain pinky-gray with two handles of the blue and flowered upper sections to match the lower parts. Even the glasses were painted blue, to carry out the color scheme. The china was arranged on a table covered with an interesting looking cloth of peasant linen. This was a plain, heavy, natural colored fabric, made simply. It consisted, so its maker, Mrs. Dorothea Warren O'Hara, who also decorated this set of china, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, of a square measuring the full width of the linen, which was forty-five inches. Around this she attached a border some 12 or 15 inches deep—perhaps a trifle more—and she did this by a band of crocheting in brilliant blue mercerized India flax. "I simply hemmed each part," she said, "and then crocheted an edge on each and crocheted them together; it was quick and easy. The outer edge is crocheted, too, you see, in blue with frequent touches of bright yellow. These good sized beads, at the four corners are not only ornamental, I think, but they serve to keep the points from flying up." The napkins were plain squares of the linen, with narrow crocheted edges. In the center of the table was a broad shallow bowl, with blue iris and branches of pussy willows arranged in a flower holder. The whole effect was delightful.

Another peasant set that was exceedingly attractive was arranged on an oblong table, painted olive green and adorned about the edges with conventional flowers and lines of blue and bright green. This was modeled after tables used by European peasants. At each end, a tall wooden candlestick stood on the floor close to the table and upheld a tall flat candle, painted green to match the woodwork. The chairs were also decorated similarly.

As for the china, that had gayly plumaged birds painted on each piece, which was bordered also in brilliant blue and green and crimson. Two quaint vases flanked the compote which occupied the center of the table, and even the barrel-shaped glasses were painted with lines and small conventionalized designs to fit in with the china. The napkins were of the heavy natural colored peasant linen finished off with a heavy line of outline or chain stitching in green at the top of the hem, and by a stenciled design. Such a table as this, and such china, would be particularly delightful for the summer cottage with an outdoor dining room.

The members of the Keramic Society have not confined themselves, as one may see, exclusively to beautifully and artistically decorated china and pottery, but they have considered the important accessories of a pretty, dainty dining table as well. Their object, so they explained, was to show what anybody who chose could do. A table laid for an old-fashioned country supper was pleasing. The china was of yellow cane Wedgwood, adorned with small sprays of purple flowers and green leaves. The edges were finished off with narrow stripes of green. An oval compote with handles at each end, giving it a slight resemblance to an old Roman lamp, was heaped with grapes in the center of the table. At each end of it stood a tall Venetian glass jar, meant to hold candies or small fruits. The tablecloth upon which this set was arranged was interesting, too. It was of light gray linen with bands of bright yellow; an oblong piece of the yellow filled the center. The edge was embroidered in green with frequent touches of yellow. This cloth, too, was finished off with large beads at the corners.

A good-looking afternoon service was colonial in style, square with the corners cut off. The decoration was forsythia, conventionalized, in green and orange red. A beautiful old bowl of forsythia filled the center. A table which might well have been named the "Sports Table" was a most interesting one. In the first place the cloth was of white gabardine edged about with a deep border, about a quarter of a yard wide, of green, blue and gray checks divided off by lines of white. The center piece was of the white gabardine, bordered with one row of the checks which were about an inch and a half square. The outer edge of the cloth was crocheted in blue, with touches of red. The napkins resembled the cloth, on a much reduced scale, of course. The china was blue-gray, with narrow lines of coral and blue. In the center of each piece was a small conventional basket of flowers, with a gay little bird perched on one side.

A porch table looked much like one of those old fashioned sewing tables of Colonial days, except that it was narrower and, instead of being made of highly polished mahogany, it was of painted wood. Also, in place of drawers, it had an open tray or lower shelf. The doilies and table cover were of violet linen with a blue

crocheted edge, and the china was blue with lines of violet and touches of coral. There were small squares of the linen embroidered like the tablecloth and doilies and weighted with beads at each corner, to put over the cream pitcher and open sugar bowls, and somewhat larger ones with which to cover the plates of toast and cakes. The beads acted as weights to keep the breeze from blowing the covers away, when the meals were served out of doors.

A pretty luncheon set in gray china had a simple conventional design in soft old blue and silver in the center of each piece, which was further adorned by narrow borders of the blue and silver. The table was arranged with a luncheon set of old blue doilies, block printed in white in a design similar to that of the china. These were finished off with a crocheted edge of gray, with touches of coral to brighten it.

A Sleeping Car Convenience
"This is my sleeping car apron," the woman who travels replied to the inquiring caller who was watching her pack her bag for a week-end journey. "And a very convenient thing it is," she added, unrolling a large square of thick black crepe de chine with touches of pink embroidery. "In this I carry all the toilet articles that I need. You see, it spreads out perfectly flat. By this ribbon run through one side, at the top, I can tie it about my waist, so," she continued, giving her caller an exhibition of the working of this traveling apron. "This deep pocket which extends straight across and fully half way up over the foundation square, I have divided off into four pockets of different sizes. I keep comb and brush in one, hairpins in another, and other things that I want in other divisions. You will notice that, as I put my hand into the pockets, my fingers just touch the bottom, so I do not have to bend over to reach anything that I want. As I like to have my belongings pretty, and it is always pleasant to have a gay bit of color in one's traveling things, I feather-stitched the hem and pocket divisions with pink and chose a piece of pink ribbon for strings. I find that my traveling necessities can be packed neatly into this, the whole thing rolled into a compact parcel and tied around with the ribbon. It is so much easier, when traveling in a sleeping car, to have the things one needs all together and not to be obliged to reach about the dressing room, particularly if it is at all crowded. With this I have everything at hand, and I find it a great convenience."

A good-looking afternoon service was colonial in style, square with the corners cut off. The decoration was forsythia, conventionalized, in green and orange red. A beautiful old bowl of forsythia filled the center.

A table which might well have been named the "Sports Table" was a most interesting one. In the first place the cloth was of white gabardine edged about with a deep border, about a quarter of a yard wide, of green, blue and gray checks divided off by lines of white. The center piece was of the white gabardine, bordered with one row of the checks which were about an inch and a half square. The outer edge of the cloth was crocheted in blue, with touches of red. The napkins resembled the cloth, on a much reduced scale, of course. The china was blue-gray, with narrow lines of coral and blue. In the center of each piece was a small conventional basket of flowers, with a gay little bird perched on one side.

A porch table looked much like one of those old fashioned sewing tables of Colonial days, except that it was narrower and, instead of being made of highly polished mahogany, it was of painted wood. Also, in place of drawers, it had an open tray or lower shelf. The doilies and table cover were of violet linen with a blue

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THE HOME FORUM

Frankness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the world gives up a politeness which is dishonest for a frankness which is polite, a great stride will have been made along the path of its social and political advancement. What, of course, is at the bottom of its present ridiculous system is fear. In the ordinary social amenities of life no human being is even expected to tell his neighbors the truth. The neighbors who ask smilingly for it would, indeed, be infuriated if they received it, whilst society, standing round, would admit, either with amusement or with well-bred horror, that the drawing-room was no place for the truth. This does not in the least mean that the candid friend represents "a consummation devoutly to be wished." There is, on the contrary, something far larger than a grain of truth in George Canning's famous epigram:

"Give me the avowed, the erect, the manly foe;
Bold I can meet—perhaps may turn his blow;
But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh! save me from the Candid Friend!"

Now heaven does not send plagues, neither is there any wrath in the harmony of Principle. Those statements represent dogmas of the theology of Canning's time, which, as a matter of fact, prevail even unto this day. Still, everybody knows perfectly well the sort of person to whom Canning was alluding. The man who adulterates truth with hatred, and to whom frankness is only a mask for malice. Of such it may be said, in the words of the Gospel, "Verily I say unto you, They have their reward." The manly foe is the man who faces his neighbor frankly, if determinedly, with the truth; the candid friend, of the epigram, the man who dallies, for no good purpose, with his neighbor's weaknesses, or drags some relative truth, through the exposure of which nothing but malice is to be satisfied, from his neighbor's cupboard. If the candid friend really combined candor with friendship he would express

In his own person the courage which is truth. When such friendship is manifested, it is the expression of scientific idealism. Jesus of Nazareth was, indeed, the great friend of humanity. "He rebuked sinners pointedly and unflinchingly," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 53 of Science and Health, "because he was their friend; hence the cup he drank."

Disastrous, however, as is this misconception of the consequences of frankness in its effects on the body social, it is even considerably greater in relation to the body politic. There is no need to go all the way with Sir Henry Wotton, who declared, in a famous sentence, that "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth." In order to see the danger to humanity of the game of checkers called diplomacy. Even when frankness is employed, in political maneuvering, it is commonly because, as a great statesman of the last century insisted, it is hoped that it will deceive more efficaciously than a lie. Inasmuch, however, as a nation is but an aggregation of individuals, it is plain that true candor amongst nations must be as invaluable as amongst individuals. "Frankness between all men," declared one of the most famous of English statesmen, William Gladstone, "and especially between those who are politically associated, removes, as I believe, many more difficulties than it causes."

It is a curious fact that many men are willing to assent to a standard of public morality which they would repudiate utterly in their private affairs. The fact, however, that they will consent to such a standard at all proves it to be the mean of their morality. If, therefore, they are capable of touching this mean at one point, they are capable of touching it at any, so that the force of their resistance to the immoral may be stated in the terms of its pressure. The moral stamina of such people cannot, it is obvious, be particularly sound. So that this indifference to public morality rotates in a vicious circle, reacting on individual morality which is the

least common multiple of public morality, as well as being its fount.

Now if the individual had only learned to be frank, scientifically frank that is, in private, he would necessarily be frank in public, and private and public morality would level up. But to be frank with anybody else the individual must start by being frank with himself, and it is precisely there, as Hamlet says, that the rub comes. "We confess," in short, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 8 of Science and Health, "to having a very wicked heart and ask that it may be laid bare before us, but do we not already know more of this heart than we are willing to have our neighbor see?" There distinctly is the rub, for frankness, like charity, begins at home. There is, none the less, this grave difference between the two. Every man is quite willing to be charitable first to himself, whilst there is a distinct tendency, in human nature, to extend the charity of frankness in the first place to his neighbor. Yet, if the world could only be induced to think metaphysically, it would not need to show such aversion from that frankness. The real map, as Jesus told humanity centuries ago, is the image and likeness of God, and there is certainly no reason why any man should hesitate in the frankness of proclaiming his divine sonship. If he would only do this he would surely begin to feel less sensitive about the material counterfeit masquerading as the original of the image and likeness of God.

Jesus wasted no words of pity or of sympathy on this counterfeit. "Ye are of your father the devil," he declared. In other words, speaking to the east, in the language the east would understand, Ye are the reflection of personified evil, "and the lusts of your father ye will do"—that reflection can only reflect the evil of which it is the reflection. There is no need, obviously, to waste any pity on this reflection, nor is it advisable to be anything but frank with it. But it is only possible to be really frank with it when its true character is understood, as the lie about the true man. Why the ordinary man hesitates to be frank to the lie is because he is mesmerized, by his belief in the reality of matter, into accepting it for the truth, and displays a corresponding sensitiveness. Still Jesus, the greatest of all metaphysicians, told him the truth about the matter, in the simplest possible language. Never once did Jesus claim that he was the Son of God, but he did repeatedly claim that he was a Son of God, whilst he spoke of the disciples as sons of God. Now "the Son," he declared, "can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." In other words the reflection of Principle can reflect only the perfection of Principle. This, then, is the real man, to whom it is quite unnecessary to extend charity, and of whom it is impossible to be too frank. As the metaphysical perception of this sinks into the human consciousness, there dawns, upon that consciousness, some understanding of what true frankness is.

Autobiography

Autobiography! So you say. So do I not believe. For no men or women that live today. Be they as good or as bad as they may. Ever would dare to leave. In faintest pencil or boldest ink. All they truly and really think. What they have said and what they have done.

What they have lived and what they have felt. Under the stars or under the sun. . . .

Autobiography? No. It never was written. I trow. . . .

You say 'tis a fact that the books exist. Printed and published in Mudie's list. Some in two volumes and some in one—

Autobiographies plenty. But look. I will tell you what is done. By the writers, confidentially. They cut little pieces out of their lives.

And join them together. Making them up as a readable book. And call it an autobiography. . . . —Frances Ridley Haegeral.

To Discover Onward Things

The light which we have gained was given us, not to be ever staring on, but by it to discover onward things more remote from our knowledge. —Milton.

A Japanese Hokku

The sky is a sea
Where the cloud-billows rise,
And the moon is a bark;
It is oaring its way
To the groves of the stars.

How the People Trusted Washington

"The Constitution, which was to be strengthened by the strain of a century, to be a mighty conqueror without a subject province, to triumphantly survive civil war without the confiscation of an estate or the execution of a political offender, to grant home rule and state sovereignty to twenty-nine additional commonwealths, and yet enlarge its scope and broaden its power, and to make the name of an American a title of honor throughout the world, came complete from the great convention to the people for adoption," said Chauncey Depew in one of his orations.

"The pride of the State and the ambition of their leaders, sectional jealousies and the overwhelming distrust of centralized power, were all arrayed against the adoption of the Constitution. North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to join the Union until long after Washington's inauguration. For months New York was debating around. Her territory, extending from the sear to the lakes, made her the keystone of the arch. . . . and in this crisis, unless New York assented, a hostile and powerful commonwealth dividing the States made the Union

impossible. Success was due to confidence in Washington and the genius of Alexander Hamilton. Jefferson was the inspiration of independence, but Hamilton was the incarnation of the Constitution. . . . He captured the people of the whole country by his papers in The Federalist, and conquered the hostile majority in the New York Convention by the splendor of his oratory. "But the multitude whom no argument could convince, who saw in the executive power and centralized force of the Constitution, the dreaded usurpation under another name of king and ministry, were satisfied only with the assurance, 'Washington will be President.' 'Good,' cried John Lamb, the able leader of the Sons of Liberty, as he dropped his opposition; 'for to no other mortal would I trust authority so enormous.' 'Washington will be President,' was the battle-cry of the Constitution. It quieted alarm and gave confidence to the timid and courage to the weak. . . . He alone could stay assault and inspire confidence while the great and complicated machinery of organized government was put in order and set in motion." "No conqueror was ever accorded

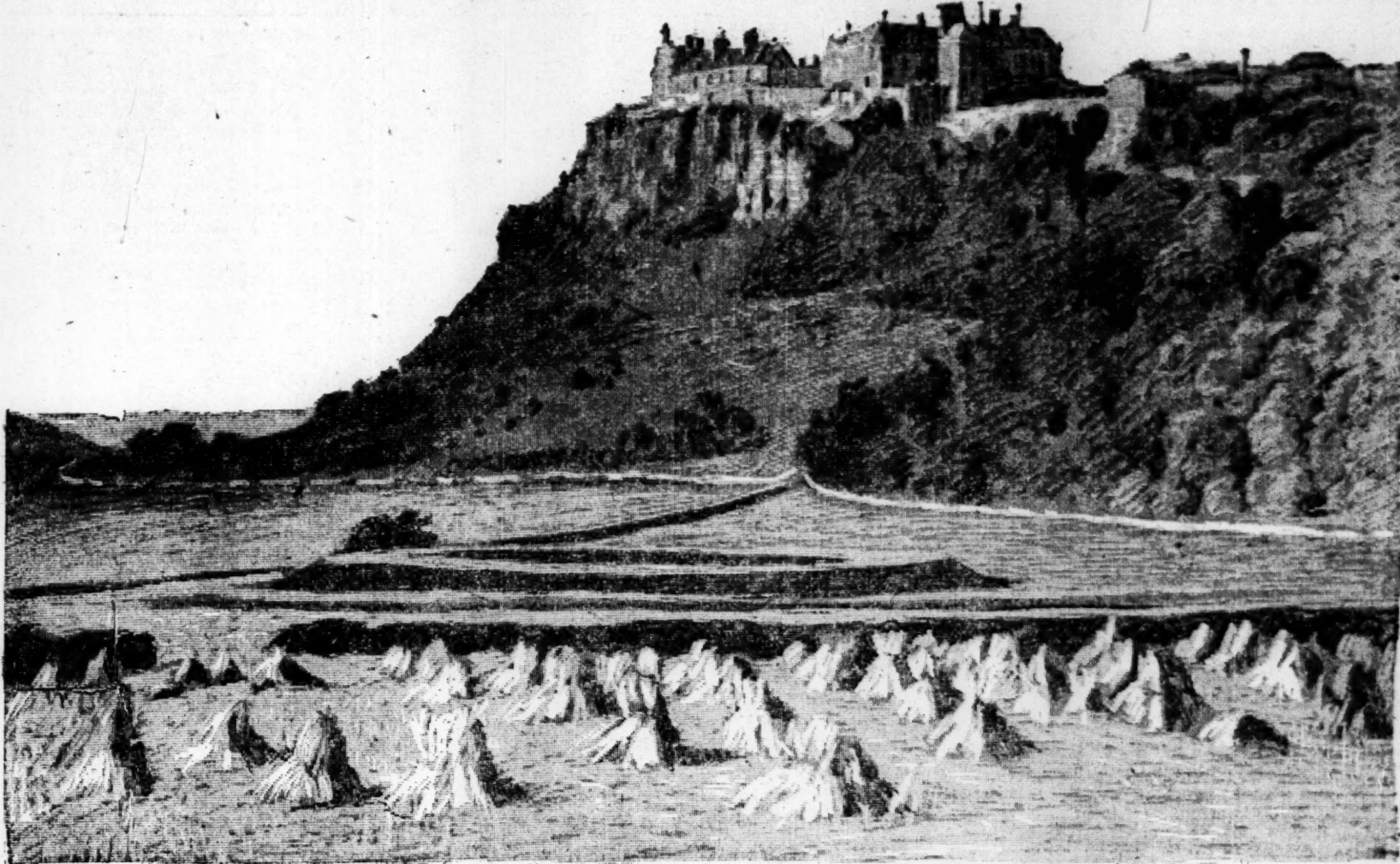
such a triumph, no ruler ever received such a welcome. In that memorable march of six days to the capital, it was the pride of the States to accompany him with the masses of their people to their borders, that the citizens of the next commonwealth might escort him through its territory. It was the glory of the cities to receive him with every civic honor at their gates, and entertain him as the savior of their liberties. . . . The roadways were strewn with flowers, and, as they were crushed beneath his horse's hoofs, their sweet incense wafted to heaven the ever ascending prayers of his loving countrymen. . . . The swelling anthem of gratitude and reverence greeted and followed him along the country-side and through the crowded streets. 'Long live George Washington. Long live the Father of his people.'"

"His entry into New York was worthy the city and the State. He was met by the chief officers of the retiring Government of the country, by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the whole population. The superb harbor was alive with fleets and flags; and the ships of other nations, with

salutes from their guns, and the cheers of their crews, added to the joyous acclaim."

"Washington was never dramatic, but on great occasions he not only rose to the full ideal of the event, he himself became the event. The procession of foreign ambassadors, of statesmen and generals, of civic societies and military companies, which escorted him, marching from Franklin Square to Pearl Street, through Pearl Street to Broad to this spot" (Federal Hall); "but the people saw only Washington. 'The first Congress of the United States, gathered in this ancient temple of liberty, greeted Washington and accompanied him to the balcony. . . . As he came forward, the multitude in the streets, in the windows and on the roofs, set up such a rapturous shout that Washington sat down, overcome with emotion. As he slowly rose, and his tall and majestic form again appeared, the people, in awed silence, viewed the scene. The Chancellor solemnly read to him the oath of office, and Washington, repeating, said: 'I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best

of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.' Then he reverently bent low and kissed the Bible, uttering with profound emotion, 'So help me God.' The Chancellor waved his robes and shouted: 'It is done. Long live George Washington, President of the United States.' 'Long live George Washington, our first President,' was the answering cheer of the people, and from the bell-towers rang the bells, and from forts and ships thundered the cannon echoing and repeating the cry with responding acclaim all over the land." "The simple and imposing ceremony over, the inaugural read, the blessing of God petitioned in old St. Paul's, the festivities passed; and Washington stood alone. No one else could take the helm of State, and enthusiast and doubter alike trusted only him. The teaching and habits of the past had educated the people to faith in the independence of their States; and for the supreme authority of the new Government there stood, against the precedent of a century and the passions of the hour, little beside the arguments of Hamilton, Madison and Jay in The Federalist, and the judgment of Washington."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Stirling Castle, Scotland

"The name of Stirling is modern; even in the Eighteenth Century it was used only as an alternative for the older form," Helen Douglas-Irvine says in "Royal Palaces of Scotland." Strivein or Strivein Castle has a story which is begun by ancient legends and continued through eight centuries of Scottish history.

A rock rising from the plain, crowned with a castle, below which shelter the houses of the town, Stirling bears a miniature resemblance to Edinburgh. But in place of the broad expanse of the Firth of Forth seen gleaming in the distance from the latter, below Stirling Castle the Forth winds in many loops, a silver ribbon across the fertile Carse, or plain of Stirling. From the great strength of its position, commanding the fords and bridges of the river and the passes of the surrounding mountains, Stirling rivaled in importance its sister fortress of Dumbarton on the Clyde, and

the two castles were termed "the key" and "the lock" of the Highlands.

Almost every tower and battlement of the castle is associated with legend or history. It was to the relief of Stirling Castle that Edward I was bringing his army when he was defeated at the battle of Bannockburn, and Stirling passed once more into the possession of the Scots. It was a favorite residence of the Stuarts. Leading to an esplanade at the back of the castle, is a very old gateway, according to popular belief once the main or only entry into the castle, and called "the Laird of Ballangeich's Entry." Below "a narrow road leads from the town and descends the precipice behind the castle. This is called Ballangeich, a Gaelic word bearing the descriptive etymology of 'the windy pass.' The little farm to which the road leads is also called Ballangeich, and this word," Robert Chambers relates, "is further remark-

able as having furnished a fictitious name to James V. That adventurous monarch, like the celebrated Harun-al-Raschid, was in the habit of sojourning incognito among his subjects, in order to acquire a knowledge of their character, to detect occasional acts of misgovernment in his officers, and, moreover, as the saying is among travelers, to mingle pleasure with business. The title with which he accompanied his rustic disguise was 'the Laird o' Ballangeich,' a term equivalent to the 'Il Bondocani' of the Caliph."

It was at Stirling that Queen Mary was crowned. "On Sunday, the 9th of September, at about 10 in the morning, she was crowned in the Chapel Royal, with such solemnity," wrote Sadler to Henry VIII, "as they do use in this country, which is not very costly." Here, too, her son was crowned James VI, and his school-room may still be seen, where the lit-

tle King was taught by George Buchanan and Peter Young. "Buchanan," Helen Douglas-Irvine says, "while he was the King's schoolmaster, was writing his history of Scotland and reading the literature of the period, and in Stirling Castle many events connected with the history of the day were enacted, which all had part in the education of the King."

"From the summit of their rock the ramparts and towers of the castle command a wonderful scene. On one side is a wide fertile plain, which stretches to the low and distant hills of Fife and the Lothians, and through which the silvery Forth follows a winding course, 'a silvery entanglement of loops and links.' And on the other side the castle looks out on the highlands and an undulating country of hills dark with pine trees, backed by a semicircle of mountains which sweeps round from the north to the west. The blue peaks reach up into the clouds, and extend beyond the limits of sight."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917

EDITORIALS

Intrigue

PRESIDENT WILSON, making his now famous speech before Congress, in support of his request for the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany, dwelt on the impossibility of any permanent peace between autocracy and democracy. "A steadfast concert for peace," he said, "can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government can be trusted to keep faith within it, or to observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion." In those sentences Mr. Wilson laid down a great democratic theory, which later on he proceeded to make good by illustrations from the history of the United States during the present war. What he meant to imply, and what he made it quite clear, in his subsequent remarks, he intended to imply, was that, human nature being human nature, an autocracy was bound to prefer the interests of a dynasty to the interests of a state. This does not mean that there have been no monarchs, in possession of autocratic power, who have not placed the interests of their countries before their own interests, so far as they were able to discern them. But it does mean that, in the words of the old Greek proverb, one swallow does not make a summer; and, indeed, even the one swallow is apt to fall into the mistake of imagining, out of his very consciousness of the genuineness of his own integrity, not only that the interests of his family are the interests of the nation, but that the interests of the nation are the interests of his family.

Of course if Ruskin's conception of kingship were anything more than an ideal, and if the king were really not only the man who knows the most, but the man who works hardest for the least reward, it might be possible to make a defense of autocracy. But it is to be remembered that, even in the limited sense in which this is true, if you have an Alfred, you have also a John; that if you are one day ruled by a Saint Louis, you may another day be ruled by a "Well Beloved"; that if your master one day be an Akbar, he may the next be a Shah Jehan; and that even all Princes of the House of Orange were not William the Silents. It is, indeed, strongly to be suspected that if you had told Alfred, Saint Louis, an Akbar, or William the Silent, that the interests of the state were not necessarily coincident with those of their dynasties, they might have accepted the fact as a polemical possibility, but as one to be treated entirely as an abstract idea, and on no account as one to be translated into political practice.

That, it is to be imagined, is what Mr. Wilson meant when he said that, in an alliance between autocracy and democracy, "intrigue would eat its vitals away"; and that is surely what Mr. Root meant when he enunciated the democratic postulate that there was no room for autocracy and democracy in the same world. The simple fact of all this is that you cannot trust the individual with unlimited power, because the individual is not governed absolutely by Principle. It would be perfectly easy to imagine a world of democracy, in which the leaders were no more governed by Principle than the autocrats in a world governed by autocrats. But the difference between the two is, of course, summed up in their very names. The autocrats, within the confines of their domains, have the power to demonstrate their lack of Principle to the detriment of mankind. The democrats, not possessing that power, are subject to the limitations of their lack of power, and can by no means give rein to the high-handed injustice of a Tamerlane, or indulge in the brutal license of a Nero. A democratic form of government is, of course, not perfect, for the very simple reason that it is compounded, as is the autocratic form of government, of elements which are imperfect. But recognizing this imperfection it has never professed to be hedged about with divinity, and is totally deficient in that confidence in the sacredness of its blood, which led a certain *maréchal* to say so naively of a certain somewhat disreputable member of the *ancienne noblesse*, that "the Almighty would of a certainty think twice before damning a man of his quality."

Now the reason for this is all exceedingly simple. Principle being no respecter of persons, your Bertuccio Falier counts, for this reason, for rather less, in the scales of Truth, than the dust on the fetters of some poor unknown heretic sobbing away his life under the leads of the Piombi; whilst as for Julius the Ligurian, P. M., his place in the scheme of things was summed up, with almost fiendish exultation, in that famous Latin dialogue, which there is little doubt was written by that marvelous pillar of the Church, Erasmus, and none other. Falier, the Doge, and Julius, the Pope, were, every one knows, not exactly exemplary rulers, but they are examples of what may happen to ordinary clay when intrusted with arbitrary power. They intrigued, for themselves and their states, with a frank disregard of the liberties of their subjects, or the rights of their neighbors, until it could be said of either of them, that

"His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

For, as the dialogue made the Pope say, after recounting all his own enormities, "I rose to the top, and I have done more for the Church and Christ than any Pope before me."

These, it is true, are examples of exaggerated baseness, just as Alfred and Akbar, Saint Louis and William are of exceptional virtue. But the fact remains, as the Chinese philosopher insists, that if you plunge your hand into the lucky bag of humanity, you are more likely to grab a fool than a wise man, a rascal than a saint. And so it comes about that, this human nature being essentially selfish and, as such, given to intrigue, in a struggle between autocracy and democracy, this appeal to intrigue, as Mr. Wilson says, becomes a practical certainty, and therefore, as Mr. Root adds, autocracy and democracy cannot

live in the same world. How all this works out was made perfectly clear by Mr. Wilson, in his address, when he explained the nature of political intrigue which fills the states of friendly neighbors with spies, with the intention of bringing about a critical posture of affairs which will enable the intriguers to work their own ends. "Such designs," Mr. Wilson declared, "can be successfully worked out only under cover, and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried it may be from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the Nation's affairs."

But Mr. Wilson entered into more definite particulars than this. Speaking of the present war and of the part played in it by autocracy, he declared that "it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States." This network of intrigue, which is a part of the recognized policy of the diplomacy of autocracy, extended, indeed, in every direction. It had caught the world, to adapt a phrase from Omar Khayyam, in a noose of espionage, which it was engaged in drawing tighter every moment. Such methods are, of course, utterly incompatible with free government and so with democracy. Based upon the right to use force, and regarding militarism, not as an excrescence of civilization, but as a reasonable development of it, and as a needful discipline, such a theory, the world standing metaphysically where it does stand, today, had to be encountered with force. It was for this reason that Mr. Root was led to make his statement that there was no room in the world for autocracy and democracy, and it was for this reason that the President of the United States was compelled to advise Congress that the time had come when it was necessary, in the interests of democracy, that the great republic of the Western hemisphere should throw in its lot with the democracies of the Eastern hemisphere.

The Business Situation Reviewed

Now that practically the entire world is looking to the United States for a very large part of its foodstuffs and other supplies, this country is beginning to feel its responsibilities. Likewise it is beginning to realize its shortcomings and handicaps. So far as men and money are concerned, there is an abundance for war purposes; but the big problem is that of providing supplies, and an adequate system for their distribution. How to accomplish this end without disrupting business is the question of the hour. Although the country has just entered the war, and although transportation facilities have not yet begun to feel the demand that will be made upon them for the moving of troops and provisions, the railway systems of the United States are today experiencing the greatest car shortage in their history. If this is the situation at a period of the year when traffic is usually light, it is not difficult to imagine what it will be like when the crop-moving season is on, and when, in addition to the hauling of grain to market, the railroads will be called upon to handle the enormous Government business.

From the beginning of the present period of business activity the railroads of the United States have shown an inability to take care of the heavy freight business that has been offered them, in a way profitable to themselves or satisfactory to the public. They were short of freight cars, and were not financially able to buy as much additional equipment as they needed. The result was the restraining of industrial activity, higher prices for coal and other commodities needed by the public, and a general hampering of business. Now the situation appears to be that, even though the United States were able to produce all the foodstuffs and other supplies its own people and those of Europe require, it is doubtful if the crops could be delivered, unless some adequate and speedy remedy should be found to meet the transportation shortcoming. It would not do to sidetrack general business while the Government's requirements were being disposed of, and the Government would not agree to such a policy.

It might be wise if the Government were to spend \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 in the purchase of freight equipment, to be rented to the railroads until such time as the railroads could repurchase it from the Government. It would be an unusual procedure, but it was also an unusual procedure for the Government to undertake the construction of 1000 ships for the purpose of providing adequate means for shipping foodstuffs and munitions to the Allies across the Atlantic. The construction of 100,000 or 200,000 freight cars would greatly relieve a situation which promises to be exceedingly serious next fall. Work on them would have to begin at once if they were to be ready when most needed.

From the many inquiries that have been made by investors, the prospects are that the forthcoming Government bond issue will be a success. There is a strong opinion in some quarters that, instead of it being a 3½ per cent nontaxable issue, the bonds should be taxable and the interest rate increased. The reason given for this is that the low rate of interest will attract chiefly the wealthy element and large estates, which thereby will escape taxation, whereas, the small investor may not feel that he could afford to dispose of holdings paying a better return in order to purchase the bonds.

Liquor and Federal Revenue

THE bill providing \$7,000,000,000 for war purposes was passed in the United States House of Representatives and Senate without a dissenting voice. It is approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the country. How this

vast sum of money shall be disbursed is left to the Government. How the indebtedness thus created shall be met will be left, generally speaking, to the Government also. The Government should be informed, however, and has a right to know, that the great majority of the people will not consent to any plan of taxation likely to result in giving fixture to the liquor traffic as a revenue-producing source. An effort is being put forth to establish the right of the liquor traffic to toleration, during the progress of the war, on the ground that it will be one of the greatest contributors to the country's revenues.

In the opinion of tens of thousands of thinking people the fact that the liquor traffic is permitted to contribute toward the support of the Government has long been deplorable; to give the liquor traffic a right to claim part or parcel in the sacred cause which the United States espoused in extending a helping hand to the Allies would, in the opinion of millions of Americans, be a disgrace. They will say, if the question shall be put to them, that a Nation which could vote away \$7,000,000,000 without a murmur as a testimonial of its regard for the higher interests of humanity, should spurn a partnership of any nature with one of the greatest enemies of mankind.

In order to obtain a hearing, the brewers and distillers are telling Representatives, Senators, and Cabinet officers how generous they are willing to be in the matter of meeting their share of the expenses of Government during the war. Those who are friendly to them are showing how the tax on their products may be multiplied, so that the total annual revenue from distilled liquor may be increased from \$159,000,000, in 1916, to \$500,000,000, in 1918, and so that beer taxes can be raised to yield an increase in revenue of more than \$100,000,000. It is sincerely to be hoped that these promising estimates, admitting them to be within reasonable bounds, may not tempt the Administration to touch the tainted money. It will find the people gladly accepting increased taxation, over and above that already necessary and contemplated, to meet any so-called financial loss which the Nation may suffer from the issuance of an executive order suspending the manufacture and sale of liquor during the war. In reality, there would be immense gain, morally, industrially, intellectually, and politically, as there has been in Russia, for the whole country as a consequence of such an order; for liquor does not come anywhere near paying in taxes for the losses it causes.

But something more than dollars and cents is involved in the proposition that the United States Government shall take advantage of the present opportunity to dissolve an iniquitous partnership. There is a moral question involved which transcends in importance any and all others that may be raised. The United States Government cannot longer afford willingly to share in the proceeds of an evil traffic. Whether the dissolution would be temporary or permanent is a matter for later consideration. The thing for the Administration to do is to do the right thing now.

Soissons

WHAT has happened to Soissons during the past two and a half years is no new thing, and, however much unlike war was the appearance of the little town, to those who passed through it in the early summer of 1914, the roar of guns had been heard around it less than fifty years before, and that fifty years had been the longest period of peace it had enjoyed perhaps in all its history. At the dawn of that history, Soissons is seen as the capital of the great Gallic tribe, the Suessones. The Suessones occupied twelve towns, and their king, just before the coming of the Roman, was one of the most powerful in all Gaul. Divitiacus was his name, and he extended his authority, not only to the confines of what is now northern France, but even amongst the ancient Britons across the narrow strip of the Straits of Dover. Then, some years later, came the mighty conquests of Julius Caesar, and, in the year B. C. 58, Galba, King of the Suessones, separated from the confederation of the Belgians, and submitted to Rome. Caesar, it is generally supposed, alludes to Soissons when he speaks of Noviodunum, but at the beginning of the Empire the city took the name of Augusta Suessionum, and afterwards that of Suessiona, and became the second capital of Gallia Belgica, of which Rheims was the metropolis. The advent of the Romans meant here, as it meant everywhere, the coming of roads, and the roads along which French supplies and guns are, today, being daily and hourly hurried to the front, follow at any rate the same routes as the great military roads which the Romans threw out in all directions from the growing city on the banks of the Aisne to Rheims, Château-Thierry, Meaux, Paris, Amiens, and St. Quentin.

Along one of these roads, one day towards the close of the Third Century came the two noblemen, Crispin and Crispinian. They were Christian missionaries, and they first brought the faith to Soissons, teaching and preaching in the city and round about, and earning their living the while by shoemaking. They suffered martyrdom in 297, and by reason of their craft became, in after years, the patron saints of shoemakers. It was, however, after the coming of the barbarians, after the last of the Roman governors of Gaul, Syagrius, had been defeated close to the city by Clovis the Frank, that Soissons began to make history. It was here that Clovis married the famous Clotilda, around whom much legend is woven, and it was here that, yielding to the plea of his wife, he finally renounced his paganism and embraced Christianity. Clovis afterwards settled in Paris, but Soissons was the capital of his son Clotaire, and it was not until many years afterwards that the kingdom of Soissons was incorporated with that of Paris.

Thereafter, on the stage of Soissons' history appear many well-known scenes: The Normans under Charles the Fat laying siege to the town in 886, failing to take it, devastating the suburb of St. Médard, and returning to their own country; Charles the Simple, defeated outside the walls by the supporters of Rudolph of Burgundy and Hugh the Great; then the coming of the famous Counts of Soissons, who held sway during the Tenth and Eleventh centuries, and were forever at war, either with the King or with their own subjects. The most troubled

period in the history of the city, however, was probably during the religious wars of the Sixteenth Century. The place was sacked by Charles V in 1544, and, in 1565, by the Huguenots, who laid the churches in ruins and, supported by the Prince of Condé, Count of Soissons, kept possession of the town for six months. Another bitter period was towards the end of the Napoleonic wars, in 1814, when Soissons was captured and recaptured by the Allies and the French. After Waterloo, it was a rallying point for the defeated French forces, and was not occupied by the Russians until the August of 1815. Finally, in 1870, it capitulated to the Germans, after a bombardment of three days.

Notes and Comments

AN EDITION DE LUXE of "René" has just appeared in Paris. A similar enterprise would be quite opportune in the case of Chateaubriand's "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe," accompanied by his traveler's notes taken during his visit to America in 1791. Though a firm supporter of the Bourbons, Chateaubriand made no secret of his admiration for the American Revolution and for Washington, whom he compared to Cincinnatus. He was amused to come across, in this land of newly found freedom, some French émigrés who had fled the approach of freedom in their own country.

THE traffic police system, now common to the congested districts of large cities the world over, might be applied, one would think, and with great profit to the public, to the railways of the United States. One of the cardinal objects of the system is to keep the traffic moving, and if traffic were kept moving on the railways, especially in the railway yards, there would be less cause for complaint of a car shortage.

IN THESE days, when so much is happening, even really important events are apt to come and go unregarded. And so, with no more notice than is represented by a small paragraph tucked away in a corner of the British daily papers, comes the announcement that, henceforth, the use of red tape in law offices is to be discontinued. For some time, it appears, white tape has been used in several courts in England, and the innovation, so changed are the times, has passed unnoticed. Now the breakaway from time-honored tradition in this respect is to be general and unshamed. Red tape, however, as a synonym for "official formality and delay," and all that phrase implies, is likely to remain as popular as ever.

IT is hard to know how it will all work out "after the war," but here is a description of rural peace, given in the Saturday Review, of London, by a dweller "somewhere in Hampshire," which is worth quoting: "The sound of the piano-organ," he says, "is no longer heard on the village green. The shrieks and hoots of civilization on wheels no longer penetrate our windows. The familiar clouds of dust have disappeared from our roads. The post," he adds, "no longer brings its daily crowd of circulars to fill our waste-paper basket." Yet the remedy for defects, in all that is really legitimate in human activity, is clearly not the abolition of the activity, but the elimination of the defect.

TO REMOVE all possible misunderstanding of the facts, or misapprehension growing out of the manner in which the facts have been presented, it is well to say that the Constantinople College purposes to continue its work, notwithstanding the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey. The college is closing a few weeks earlier than usual this year because of the shortage of food supplies, but this would have been the case had diplomatic intercourse between the two nations continued without interruption. In other words, the Constantinople College is not going to close on account of the existing international situation, but, on the contrary, all the efforts of its trustees and managers will be directed toward preventing any disturbance of its routine and activity. All this, it appears, applies with equal force to Roberts College. Constantinople advices are to the effect that the Turkish authorities are both courteous and friendly to both institutions.

SOMEBODY lacking in a sense of the fitness of things has proposed Victor L. Berger for membership in the United States commission to Russia. To quote an authority in Milwaukee, where Mr. Berger is, perhaps, best known, his "words and acts have been all that Germany herself could desire." He, therefore, is not quite the stamp of man to serve on a commission which is not intended to cater to German desires. President Wilson may be trusted not to give serious consideration to so absurd a proposal.

YET, it must be confessed, there is a regrettable side to this matter. Victor L. Berger is no ordinary man. He is a scholar. He has done much for human freedom while advocating socialism. He has been a courageous reformer, and one of the ablest in the Middle West. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the service he might have rendered the United States, in which he claims citizenship, or what he might have done for the world, had he only remained true to his social and political professions, and to his proclaimed faith in the common people, when the test of his sincerity came in August, 1914. Then, like thousands of his brethren of German birth and lineage, he turned his back upon democracy and became an out-and-out apologist for and defender of autocratic rule.

AN APPLE tree planted by Ben Burbridge in 1818, on the side of the highway between Louisiana and Frankford, Mo., is now in full bloom and ready to do its bit. The tree has done its bit so faithfully through all the years since it began to bear, that the people of the country round about are talking of celebrating its centenary in a fitting manner. Ben Burbridge, by the way, was one of the settlers of the county, which is none other than the historic Pike, made illustrious by "Joe Bowers" and other heroes of the famous Pike County balladists.